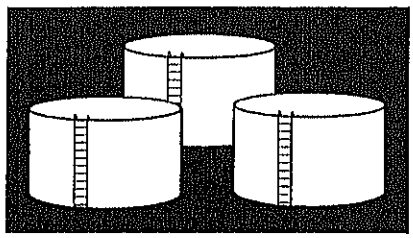
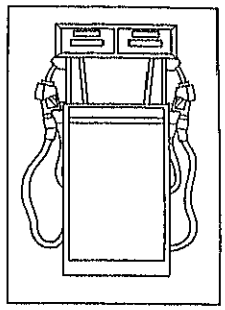
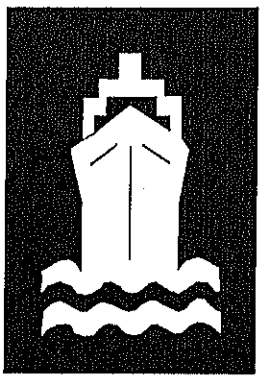
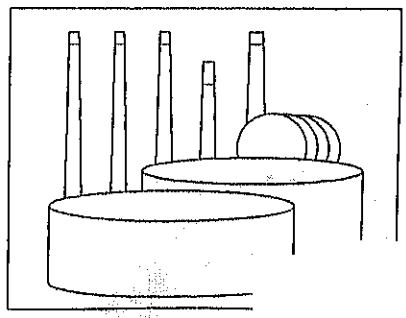
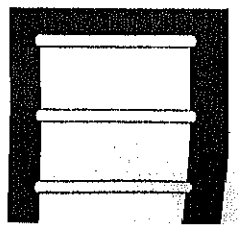
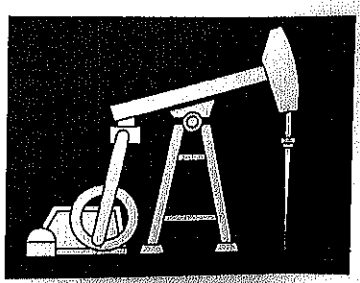
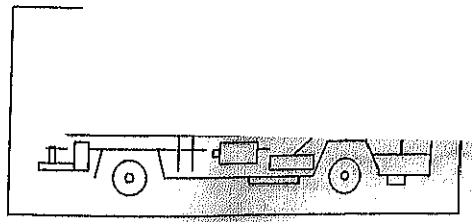
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September 10, 1993

Weekly Petroleum Status Report

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Printed with soy ink on recycled paper

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Preface

The *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) provides timely information on the petroleum supply situation in the context of historical information, selected prices, and forecasts. The *WPSR* is intended to provide up-to-date information to the industry, the press, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments. It is published each Thursday by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and excerpts of the data are available electronically after 5 p.m. Wednesday. The data contained in this report are based on company submissions for the week ending 7 a.m. the preceding Friday. For some weeks which include holidays, publication of the *WPSR* is delayed by 1 day. The *WPSR* is not published during 1 of the last 2 weeks of the year depending upon which day of the week Christmas occurs. The following week's issue includes data for both weeks.

General information about this document may be obtained from Charles C. Heath (202) 586-6860, Director of the Petroleum Supply Division, Office of Oil and Gas, Energy Information Administration; or Morris H. Rice (202) 586-4634, Chief of the Statistical Analysis Branch.

Specific information about the data in this report may be obtained from Larry J. Alverson (202) 586-9664 or Diana House (202) 586-9667.

Specific questions concerning the Petroleum Export Modeling System (PEMS) may be directed to Carol L. French (202) 586-9888 or Betty Barlow (202) 586-8746.

Specific questions about the data in Appendix B, EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report", may be directed to Stephen Patterson (202) 586-5994.

Specific questions pertaining to monthly propane stock data for Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts I, II, and III, published in Appendix C, may be directed to Stacey Ungerleider (202) 586-5130. These data will be available June through September 1993.

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Highlights

Refinery Activity (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	09/10/93	09/03/93	09/10/92
Crude Oil Input to Refineries	13.9	14.0	13.5
Refinery Capacity Utilization (Percent)	92.9	93.4	89.6
Motor Gasoline Production	7.3	7.3	6.9
Distillate Fuel Oil Production	3.2	3.2	2.9

See Table 2.

Refinery utilization for the 4 weeks ending September 10, 1993, was 4 percent higher than for the 4 weeks ending September 10, 1992. Motor gasoline production was 6 percent higher than a year ago. Distillate fuel oil production was 11 percent higher than a year ago.

Stocks (Million Barrels)

	Week Ending		
	09/10/93	09/03/93	09/10/92
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	339.9	338.6	326.3
Motor Gasoline	201.3	202.4	202.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	130.7	127.2	124.3
All Other Oils	410.9	413.1	401.6
Crude Oil in SPR	584.1	584.1	570.5
Total*	1,666.9	1,665.4	1,625.3

See Table 3.

Crude oil stocks increased 1.3 MMB and were 13.6 MMB higher than a year ago at this time. Distillate fuel oil stocks were 3 percent above the previous week. Motor gasoline stocks decreased 1.1 MMB during the week, and were slightly lower than a year ago at this time. The current level is below the seasonally-adjusted average range for this time of year. These stocks do not include stocks of oxygenates (MTBE and fuel ethanol) which will be blended into gasoline to raise the oxygen level and octane rating. At the end of July, stocks of MTBE were about 16.0 MMB and stocks of fuel ethanol were about 2.5 MMB.

Net Imports (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	09/10/93	09/03/93	09/10/92
Crude Oil	6.5	6.5	6.3
Petroleum Products	0.9	0.9	1.2
Total*	7.4	7.4	7.4

See Table 1.

Net imports of crude oil during the 4 weeks ending September 10, 1993 were 3 percent above those for the same period last year, while net imports of petroleum products were 19 percent below last year's level.

Products Supplied (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	09/10/93	09/03/93	09/10/92
Motor Gasoline	7.8	7.7	7.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.0	3.0	2.8
All Other Products	6.7	6.7	6.8
Total*	17.4	17.4	16.9

See Table 9.

Distillate fuel oil supplied for the 4 weeks ending September 10, 1993, was 7 percent above last year's level. Total products supplied was 3 percent above last year's level. Motor gasolin product supplied was 5 percent above last year's level. W 1992 data were adjusted for fue blending components the 19 year's level.

Prices (Dollars per Barrel)

	Week Ending		
	09/10/93	09/03/93	09/11/92
World Prices			
World Crude Oil	14.82	15.48	19.03
Spot Market Product Prices[1]			
Rotterdam Market			
91 RON Unleaded Gasoline	19.81	20.75	24.03
Gas Oil	21.45	21.72	25.20
Residual Fuel Oil	13.51	13.66	14.64
New York Market			
87 Octane Unleaded Gasoline	20.06	21.28	26.00
No. 2 Heating Oil	22.68	22.93	26.46
Residual Fuel Oil	14.50	14.50	16.15

[1]Source: *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, published by Bloomberg Petroleum Publications (Copyright 1993)

See Tables 12 and 13.

Durir price New fell $ cents p per barrel higher than the price in Rotterdam.

*Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, 4 Weeks Ending 09/10/93

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Four Week Averages Ending 09/10/93	Four Week Averages Ending 09/10/92	Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 252 Days 1993	Cumulative Daily Averages 252 Days 1992	Percent Change
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	E6,741	6,957	-3.1	E6,852	7,214	-5.0
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	6,463	6,268	3.1	6,455	5,926	8.9
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	6,572	6,363	3.3	6,559	6,003	9.3
(4) SPR Imports	0	17	--	17	7	--
(5) Exports	E109	112	-2.7	E122	83	47.0
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-18	-28	--	-38	-8	--
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	308	163	--	-86	-7	--
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	E-9	-10	--	E-10	-14	--
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	428	168	--	435	264	--
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	13,913	13,519	2.9	13,607	13,376	1.7
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production	E1,852	1,645	12.6	E1,857	1,685	10.2
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	E90	129	-30.2	E152	106	43.4
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	E9	9	0.0	E10	14	-28.6
(14) Processing Gain	E797	771	3.4	E773	770	0.4
(15) Net Product Imports[4]	942	1,157	-18.6	960	946	1.5
(16) Gross Product Imports[4]	1,682	1,854	-9.3	1,733	1,786	-3.0
(17) Product Exports[4]	E740	697	6.2	E773	840	-8.0
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[5]	-218	-318	--	-205	-18	--
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	17,385	16,912	2.8	17,154	16,878	1.6
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline[6]	7,773	7,369	5.5	7,446	7,257	2.6
(21) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	120	141	-14.9	124	146	-15.1
(22) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,449	1,398	3.6	1,365	1,285	6.2
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	2,953	2,770	6.6	3,122	2,940	6.2
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	870	924	-5.8	1,004	1,090	-7.9
(25) Other Oils[7]	4,220	4,311	-2.1	4,094	4,161	-1.6
(26) Total Products Supplied	17,385	16,912	2.8	17,154	16,878	1.6
Total Net Imports	7,406	7,425	-0.3	7,415	6,872	7.9

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	09/10/93	09/03/93	09/10/92	Percent Change from Previous Week	Percent Change from Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[8]	339.9	338.6	326.3	0.4	4.2
Total Motor Gasoline	201.3	202.4	202.6	-0.5	-0.6
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	--
Oxygenated	8.6	6.1	0.0	41.0	--
Other Finished	156.1	160.9	0.0	-3.0	--
Blending Components	36.6	35.3	35.5	3.7	3.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3.3	3.5	4.6	-5.7	-28.3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	39.4	39.7	41.5	-0.8	-5.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	130.7	127.2	124.3	2.8	5.1
0.05% Sulfur and under	50.6	47.6	0.0	6.3	--
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	80.1	79.7	0.0	0.5	--
Residual Fuel Oil	43.1	43.9	44.7	-1.8	-3.6
Unfinished Oils	106.0	106.7	99.1	-0.7	7.0
Other Oils[9]	E219.1	E219.5	211.6	-0.2	3.5
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)	1,082.8	1,081.4	1,054.7	0.1	2.7
Crude Oil In SPR	584.1	584.1	570.5	0.0	2.4
Total Stocks (Including SPR)	1,666.9	1,665.4	1,625.3	0.1	2.6

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).
[3] Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.
[4] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.
[5] Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.
[6] Includes field production of ethanol in 1993.
[7] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.
[8] Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.
[9] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

For the current 2 weeks, stocks of these minor products are estimated from monthly data. (See Glossary: Stock change (Refined Products)).

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for exports and crude oil production. See Appendix for explanation of estimates of exports and crude oil production.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.

Sources: See page 28.

Table 2. U.S. Petroleum Activity, 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

Inputs and Utilization

Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Crude Oil Input	12.9	12.5	13.1	13.3	13.7	14.1	14.0	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.2
Gross Inputs	13.1	12.7	13.3	13.4	13.9	14.3	14.2	13.6	13.9	13.7	13.8	13.4
Operable Capacity	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3
Percent Utilization	83.4	81.3	85.1	85.5	89.4	92.4	91.9	89.1	90.7	89.3	90.1	87.5
1993												
Crude Oil Input	13.0	12.9	13.2	13.5	13.7	14.1						
Gross Inputs	13.2	13.2	13.5	13.8	14.0	14.5						
Operable Capacity	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.2						
Percent Utilization	87.0	86.9	89.4	91.0	92.1	95.2						

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

1993	07/02	07/09	07/16	07/23	07/30	08/06	08/13	08/20	08/27	09/03	09/10
Crude Oil Input	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.0	13.9
Gross Inputs	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.1
Operable Capacity	E15.1	E15.1	E15.1	E15.1	E15.1	E15.2	E15.2	E15.2	E15.2	E15.2	E15.2
Percent Utilization[1]	94.8	95.3	95.5	95.8	95.4	95.2	94.8	94.3	94.1	93.4	92.9

Production by Product

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.0	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4
Leaded	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unleaded	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3
Jet Fuel	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
1993												
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.4						
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Oxygenated[2]	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7						
Other Finished[2]	5.6	6.0	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.7						
Jet Fuel	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5						
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1						
0.05% Sulfur and under	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3						
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8						
Residual Fuel Oil	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8						

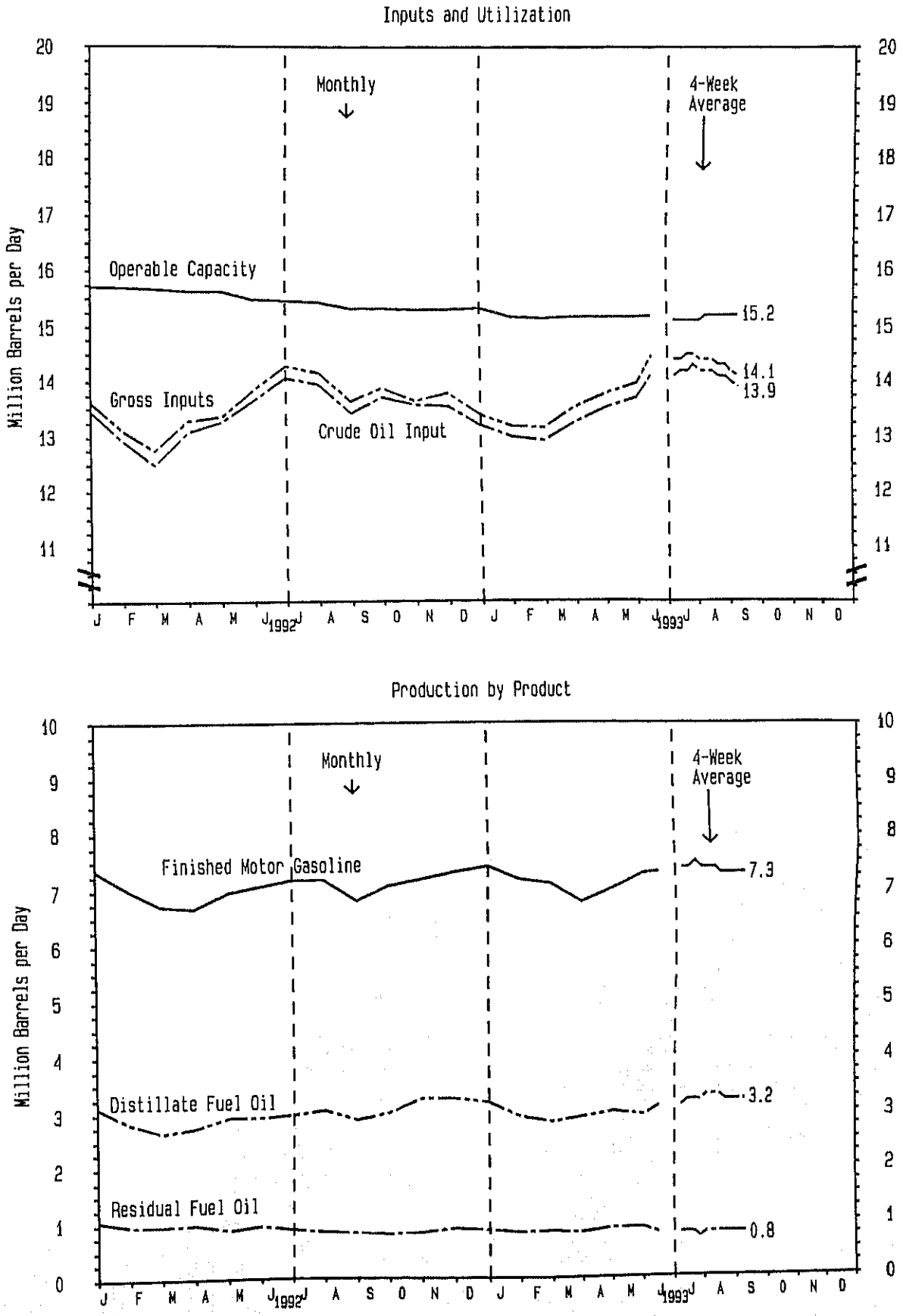
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

1993	07/02	07/09	07/16	07/23	07/30	08/06	08/13	08/20	08/27	09/03	09/10
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oxygenated[2]	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1
Other Finished[2]	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3
Jet Fuel	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
0.05% Sulfur and under	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8
Residual Fuel Oil	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8

[1] Calculated as gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.
[2] Beginning in 1993, motor gasoline production and product supplied includes blending of fuel ethanol and an adjustment to correct for the imbalance of motor gasoline blending components.

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
Note: Production statistics represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input).
Source: See page 28.

Figure 1. U.S. Petroleum Activity, January 1992 to Present



Source: See page 28.

Table 3. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,[1] U.S. Totals, 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Crude Oil[2]	341.3	346.3	338.5	348.0	343.5	325.1	332.6	328.2	322.1	332.7	325.4	318.1
Total Motor Gasoline	229.3	230.1	220.4	217.7	219.8	224.8	215.5	201.0	206.3	204.4	213.9	216.3
Finished Leaded	4.8	4.6	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8
Finished Unleaded	186.3	185.9	177.9	179.7	181.8	184.2	176.5	163.0	164.6	163.4	172.7	173.8
Blending Components	38.2	39.6	38.5	34.2	34.1	36.8	35.1	34.5	38.0	37.4	37.3	38.7
Jet Fuel	44.9	42.8	43.7	41.7	45.2	44.6	46.4	45.4	47.8	47.4	46.2	43.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	126.7	108.8	97.7	92.1	96.4	104.5	114.6	122.8	127.8	136.8	146.3	140.6
Residual Fuel Oil	45.4	43.9	41.5	39.1	41.2	40.9	39.7	43.6	47.3	45.0	46.5	42.6
Unfinished Oils	101.2	101.7	106.1	105.6	102.4	103.5	101.3	98.2	101.3	104.1	102.3	95.3
Other Oils[3]	152.8	145.6	154.4	170.4	185.3	190.3	199.9	211.5	211.7	196.3	181.2	161.3
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,041.7	1,019.1	1,002.3	1,014.5	1,033.9	1,033.6	1,050.2	1,050.7	1,064.2	1,066.8	1,061.8	1,017.3
Crude Oil in SPR	568.5	568.5	568.5	568.5	568.5	569.5	569.5	570.1	571.4	573.6	574.0	574.7
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,610.2	1,587.6	1,570.8	1,583.1	1,602.4	1,603.1	1,619.7	1,620.8	1,635.6	1,640.3	1,635.8	1,592.0
1993												
Crude Oil[2]	325.6	331.3	337.1	349.1	352.8	351.7						
Total Motor Gasoline	236.6	241.6	227.4	222.4	222.6	220.0						
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Oxygenated	32.3	23.0	17.5	11.3	10.2	8.8						
Other Finished	162.9	176.7	169.6	171.6	175.3	174.3						
Blending Components	41.3	41.8	40.4	39.5	37.2	36.8						
Jet Fuel	41.0	42.3	41.4	41.3	42.5	44.8						
Distillate Fuel Oil	130.2	109.4	97.5	98.3	101.6	109.4						
0.05% Sulfur and under	22.1	15.6	12.4	12.8	14.1	17.2						
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	108.1	93.8	85.1	85.6	87.4	92.2						
Residual Fuel Oil	44.2	42.1	40.7	41.4	43.0	45.8						
Unfinished Oils	99.3	99.7	103.5	101.9	104.4	101.4						
Other Oils[3]	159.1	152.9	158.4	175.1	194.2	204.5						
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,036.1	1,019.3	1,006.0	1,029.6	1,061.2	1,077.6						
Crude Oil in SPR	575.3	575.8	577.6	581.7	582.1	582.8						
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,611.4	1,595.2	1,583.6	1,611.3	1,643.3	1,660.4						

Week Ending: 1993	07/02	07/09	07/16	07/23	07/30	08/06	08/13	08/20	08/27	09/03	09/10
Crude Oil[2]	350.6	354.0	362.2	356.6	352.2	353.0	348.5	343.8	345.1	338.6	339.9
Total Motor Gasoline	220.3	220.8	216.8	214.3	215.0	209.1	207.7	202.0	201.2	202.4	201.3
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oxygenated	5.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.7	7.4	7.0	4.4	6.1	8.6
Other Finished	176.5	175.2	172.3	170.7	170.5	166.6	164.2	158.9	162.5	160.9	156.1
Blending Components	37.9	38.7	38.3	37.5	38.2	35.7	36.1	36.1	34.4	35.3	36.6
Jet Fuel	45.3	45.9	45.0	47.2	46.6	46.9	46.4	43.6	44.1	43.2	42.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	110.5	116.1	118.6	120.3	121.3	121.8	122.9	125.5	124.5	127.2	130.7
0.05% Sulfur and under	16.3	18.5	20.1	22.1	24.3	30.4	33.9	41.7	43.8	47.6	50.6
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	94.2	97.6	98.5	98.2	97.0	91.4	89.0	83.8	80.8	79.7	80.1
Residual Fuel Oil	45.6	46.1	45.2	43.9	41.5	43.2	43.0	42.4	43.6	43.9	43.1
Unfinished Oils	100.2	101.7	100.9	100.3	101.8	103.3	104.0	104.4	104.6	106.7	106.0
Other Oils[3]	E196.3	E198.3	E200.3	E202.3	E209.7	E211.3	E212.7	E214.1	E218.5	E219.5	E219.1
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,068.8	1,082.9	1,089.0	1,084.9	1,088.1	1,088.6	1,085.3	1,075.8	1,081.6	1,081.4	1,082.8
Crude Oil in SPR	582.5	582.8	582.9	582.9	582.9	583.3	583.6	583.8	583.8	584.1	584.1
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,651.3	1,665.7	1,671.9	1,667.8	1,671.1	1,672.0	1,668.9	1,659.6	1,665.5	1,665.4	1,666.9

[1] Product stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign stocks held at, or in transit to, refineries and bulk terminals, and stocks in pipelines. Stocks held at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other Oils" and in totals. All stock levels are as of the end of the period.

[2] Crude oil stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit to refineries. Does not include those held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve(SPR).

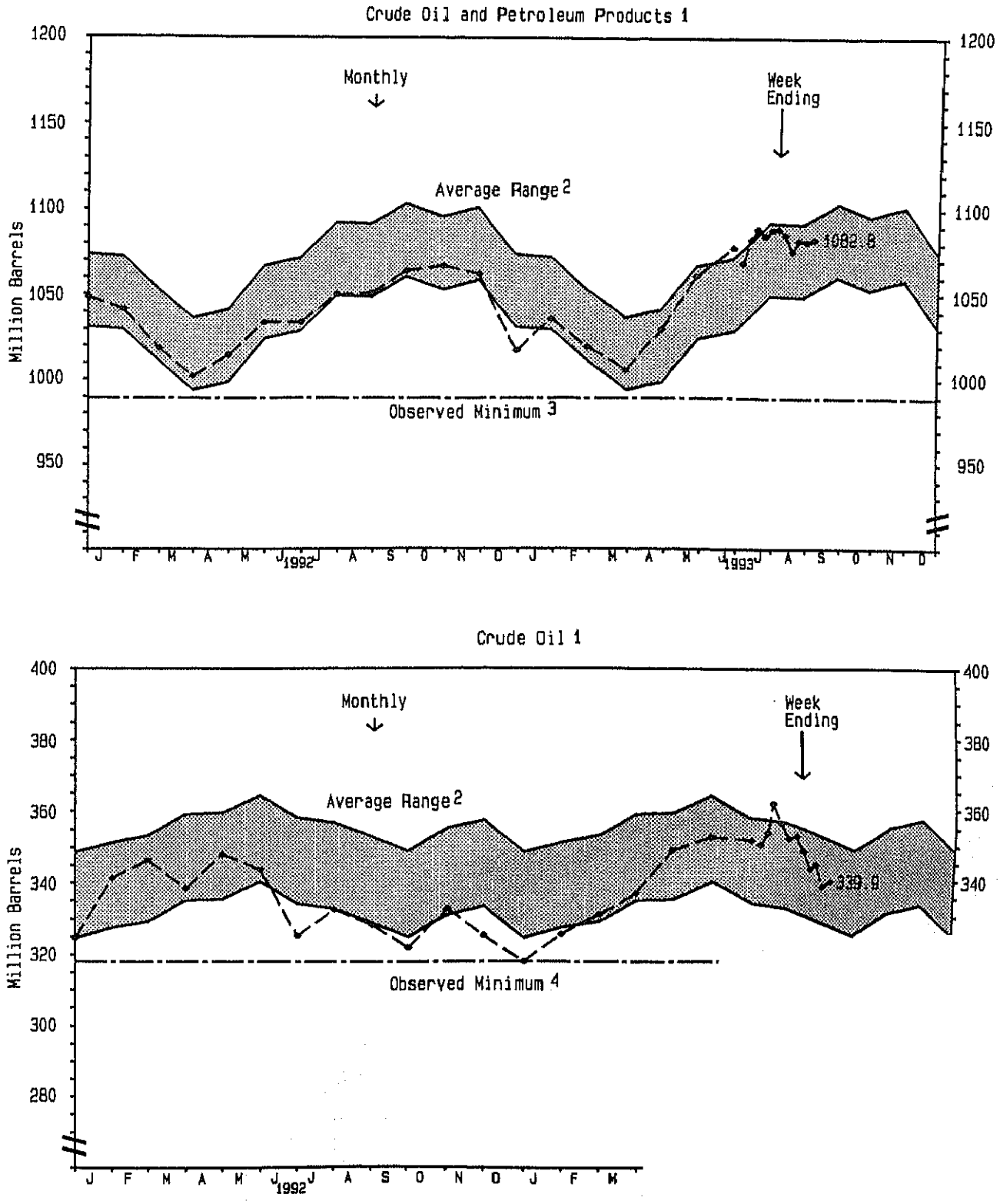
[3] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRG's, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

E=Estimated. See Glossary for definition of "Stock Change (Refined Products)" for explanation of other oils estimation methodology.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 28.

Figure 2. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Totals, January 1992 to Present



[1] Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Includes domestic and Customs-clea refineries and bulk terminals, and stocks in pipelines.

[2] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990 of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

[3] The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 989.1 million barrels, oc

[4] The observed minimum for crude oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 318.1 million barrels

Source: See page 28.

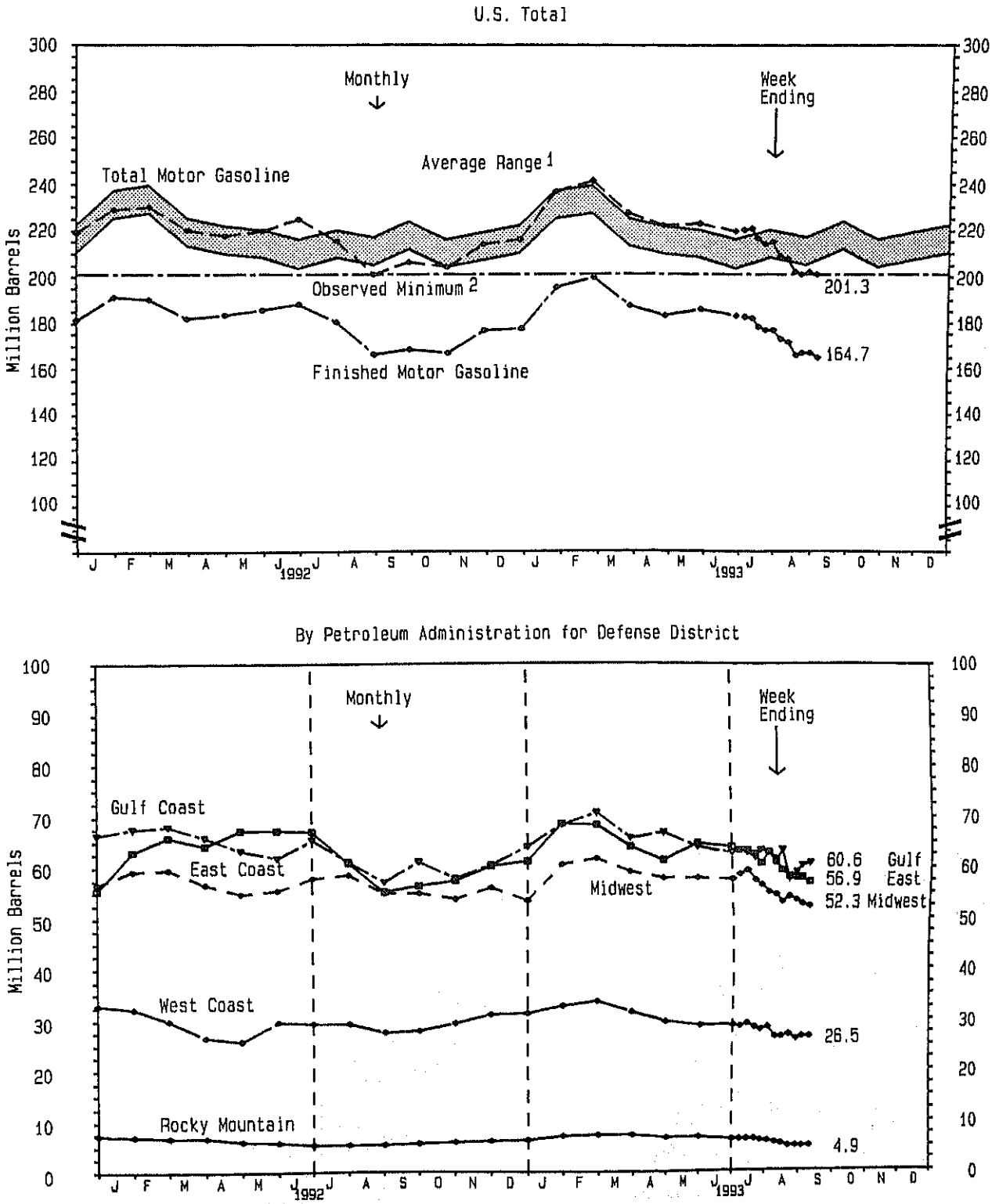
Table 4. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 1992 to Present (Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Total Motor Gasoline	229.3	230.1	220.4	217.7	219.8	224.8	215.5	201.0	206.3	204.4	213.9	216.3
East Coast (PADD I)	63.1	66.0	64.2	67.4	67.2	67.0	60.9	55.4	56.5	57.4	60.3	61.1
New England (PADD IX)	6.8	5.8	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.0	4.8	4.2	4.9	4.6	5.2	4.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	31.9	37.1	34.9	37.0	33.7	34.4	30.0	26.7	27.7	28.3	29.6	30.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	24.7	23.1	23.3	24.6	27.2	26.6	26.1	24.6	24.0	24.5	25.4	26.1
Midwest (PADD II)	59.3	59.4	56.8	54.9	55.5	57.8	58.7	55.1	55.2	53.9	56.0	53.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	67.5	68.0	65.9	63.4	61.8	65.3	61.1	57.2	61.1	57.8	60.4	63.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.5
West Coast (PADD V)	32.2	30.0	26.6	26.0	29.6	29.4	29.4	27.9	27.9	29.5	31.0	31.3
Finished Motor Gasoline	191.1	190.5	181.9	183.5	185.8	188.1	180.4	166.5	168.3	167.0	176.6	177.6
Leaded	4.8	4.6	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8
Unleaded	186.3	185.9	177.9	179.7	181.8	184.2	176.5	163.0	164.6	163.4	172.7	173.8
Blending Components	38.2	39.6	38.5	34.2	34.1	36.8	35.1	34.5	38.0	37.4	37.3	38.7
1993												
Total Motor Gasoline	236.6	241.6	227.4	222.4	222.6	220.0						
East Coast (PADD I)	68.4	68.2	63.9	61.3	64.8	64.0						
New England (PADD IX)	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.3						
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	36.3	37.5	36.0	34.1	33.5	33.4						
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	26.0	24.7	22.1	21.7	25.3	25.3						
Midwest (PADD II)	60.4	61.7	59.1	57.9	58.0	57.6						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	68.1	70.6	65.6	66.8	64.1	62.9						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.1	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.4						
West Coast (PADD V)	32.6	33.7	31.5	29.6	28.9	29.1						
Finished Motor Gasoline	195.3	199.8	187.0	182.9	185.4	183.2						
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Oxygenated	32.3	23.0	17.5	11.3	10.2	8.8						
Other Finished	162.9	176.7	169.6	171.6	175.3	174.3						
Blending Components	41.3	41.8	40.4	39.5	37.2	36.8						

Week Ending: 1993	07/02	07/09	07/16	07/23	07/30	08/06	08/13	08/20	08/27	09/03	09/10
Total Motor Gasoline	220.3	220.8	216.8	214.3	215.0	209.1	207.7	202.0	201.2	202.4	201.3
East Coast (PADD I)	63.2	63.2	62.7	60.6	62.8	60.9	59.4	58.2	57.8	57.8	56.9
New England (PADD IX)	5.3	5.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.8	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.4	5.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	33.3	32.6	33.2	31.6	32.6	30.7	30.1	30.4	30.5	30.6	30.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	24.7	24.8	24.0	24.2	24.9	24.4	24.5	23.1	22.0	21.7	21.1
Midwest (PADD II)	58.6	59.2	57.5	56.4	55.1	54.7	53.1	54.1	53.5	52.8	52.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	63.4	62.8	61.8	63.3	62.8	61.4	63.4	57.7	58.8	60.2	60.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9
West Coast (PADD V)	28.8	29.2	28.4	27.9	28.4	26.5	26.5	27.1	26.2	26.5	26.5
Finished Motor Gasoline	182.4	182.1	178.5	176.8	176.8	173.4	171.6	166.0	166.9	167.0	164.7
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oxygenated	5.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.7	7.4	7.0	4.4	6.1	8.6
Other Finished	176.5	175.2	172.3	170.7	170.5	166.6	164.2	158.9	162.5	160.9	156.1
Blending Components	37.9	38.7	38.3	37.5	38.2	35.7	36.1	36.1	34.4	35.3	36.6

Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 28.

Figure 3. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, January 1992 to Present



[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990 - December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

[2] The observed minimum for total motor gasoline stocks in the last 36-month period was 201.0 million barrels, occurring in August 1992.

Source: See page 28.

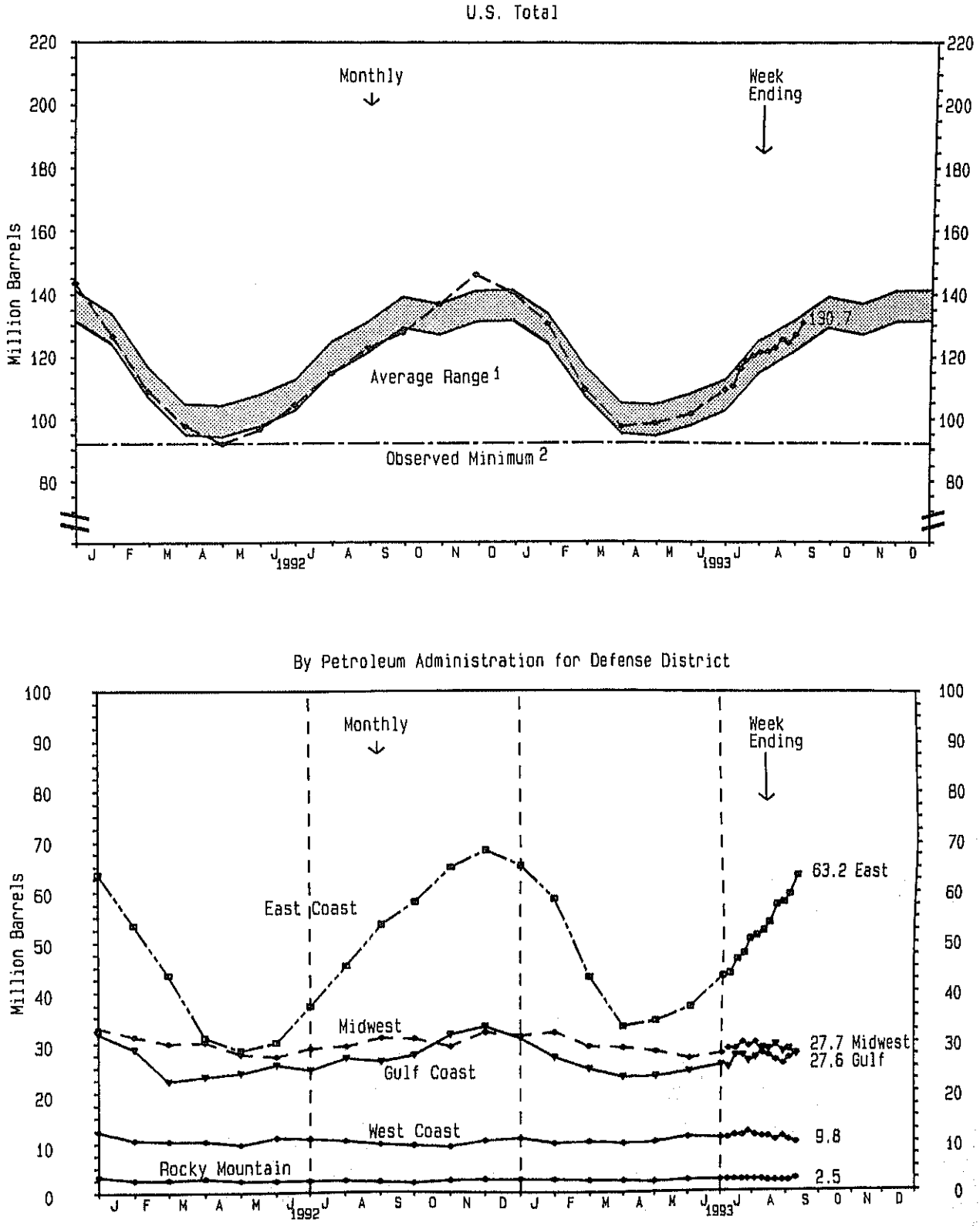
Table 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Total U.S.	126.7	108.8	97.7	92.1	96.4	104.5	114.6	122.8	127.8	136.8	146.3	140.6
East Coast (PADD I)	53.4	43.5	31.0	28.5	30.1	37.5	45.4	53.6	58.1	64.8	68.2	65.1
New England (PADD IX)	7.4	6.7	4.4	3.3	4.7	6.8	9.5	11.0	11.2	12.1	11.6	9.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	34.6	25.8	17.0	15.8	14.8	18.0	24.9	30.9	35.7	40.3	42.8	41.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	11.3	11.0	9.5	9.4	10.6	12.7	11.1	11.7	11.3	12.4	13.7	14.1
Midwest (PADD II)	31.2	29.8	30.1	27.7	27.4	29.0	29.3	31.1	30.8	29.1	31.9	31.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	28.8	22.5	23.4	24.0	25.6	24.7	27.1	26.4	27.5	31.5	33.2	30.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.6
West Coast (PADD V)	10.7	10.4	10.4	9.6	11.1	10.8	10.4	9.6	9.5	9.1	10.3	10.8
1993												
Total U.S.	130.2	109.4	97.5	98.3	101.6	109.4						
0.05% Sulfur and under	22.1	15.6	12.4	12.8	14.1	17.2						
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	108.1	93.8	85.1	85.6	87.4	92.2						
East Coast (PADD I)	58.6	43.2	33.1	34.5	37.1	43.2						
0.05% Sulfur and under	10.4	7.0	5.0	5.7	6.8	8.7						
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	48.2	36.1	28.1	28.8	30.3	34.6						
New England (PADD IX)	10.0	8.0	5.8	5.3	5.5	7.7						
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	34.8	24.0	16.9	19.6	21.0	25.0						
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	13.8	11.1	10.5	9.6	10.6	10.5						
Midwest (PADD II)	32.1	29.1	29.0	28.3	26.9	27.7						
0.05% Sulfur and under	3.7	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.4						
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	28.5	27.1	27.4	26.7	25.2	25.3						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	27.1	24.6	23.1	23.4	24.1	25.3						
0.05% Sulfur and under	5.7	3.7	2.8	2.9	2.6	3.5						
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	21.4	21.0	20.3	20.5	21.6	21.8						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.3						
0.05% Sulfur and under	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2						
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1						
West Coast (PADD V)	9.9	10.1	9.9	10.2	11.0	10.9						
0.05% Sulfur and under	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.5						
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.8	8.4	8.4						

Week Ending: 1993	07/02	07/09	07/16	07/23	07/30	08/06	08/13	08/20	08/27	09/03	09/10
Total U.S.	110.5	116.1	118.6	120.3	121.3	121.8	122.9	125.5	124.5	127.2	130.7
0.05% Sulfur and under	16.3	18.5	20.1	22.1	24.3	30.4	33.9	41.7	43.8	47.6	50.6
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	94.2	97.6	98.5	98.2	97.0	91.4	89.0	83.8	80.8	79.7	80.1
East Coast (PADD I)	43.8	46.5	47.8	50.6	51.2	52.2	54.0	57.3	57.8	59.6	63.2
0.05% Sulfur and under	6.4	8.7	8.9	9.5	10.4	12.2	14.3	19.0	18.3	18.2	19.7
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	37.3	37.8	38.8	41.2	40.8	40.0	39.7	38.4	39.4	41.5	43.5
New England (PADD IX)	7.9	9.3	9.3	10.0	8.9	9.7	9.7	10.7	10.5	11.1	11.8
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	24.9	26.3	27.0	28.7	30.7	31.8	34.9	36.3	36.4	37.9	39.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	11.0	10.9	11.5	12.0	11.6	10.8	9.4	10.3	10.9	10.6	11.8
Midwest (PADD II)	28.6	28.6	29.8	29.1	29.8	27.7	27.4	26.4	25.7	26.8	27.7
0.05% Sulfur and under	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.9	5.1	6.5	7.2	8.3	10.5	12.0
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	25.3	25.4	26.4	26.1	25.9	22.6	20.9	19.2	17.4	16.3	15.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	25.0	27.2	27.2	26.1	26.8	28.6	28.4	29.4	28.0	28.4	27.6
0.05% Sulfur and under	3.7	2.8	3.9	4.3	5.3	8.0	7.6	9.8	10.8	12.2	11.9
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	21.3	24.4	23.3	21.8	21.4	20.6	20.8	19.6	17.1	16.2	15.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5
0.05% Sulfur and under	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
West Coast (PADD V)	10.9	11.3	11.4	12.0	11.2	11.0	11.0	10.3	11.0	10.4	9.8
0.05% Sulfur and under	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.9	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.9	6.2	6.0
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.1	6.9	6.2	5.8	5.0	5.2	4.2	3.7

Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 28.

Figure 4. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, January 1992 to Present



[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990 - December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 ye monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

[2] The observed minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 92.1 million barrels, occurring in April 1992.

Source: See page 28.

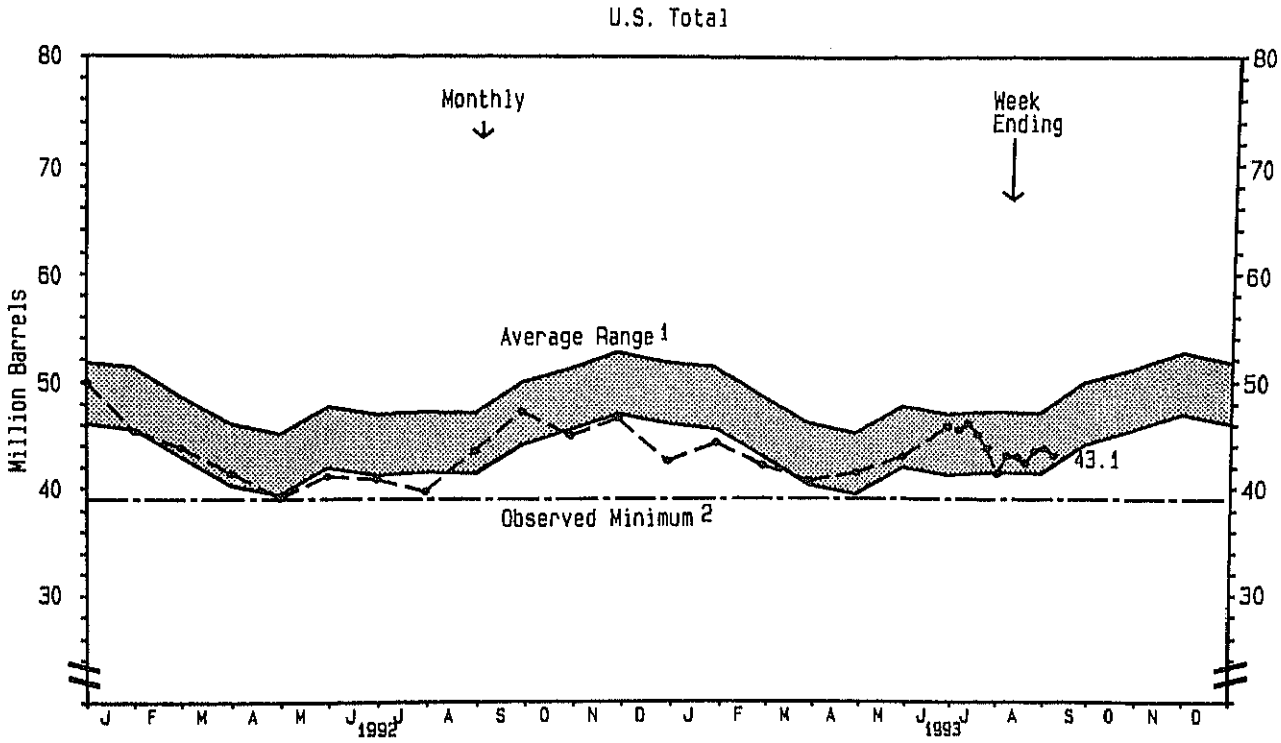
Table 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels)

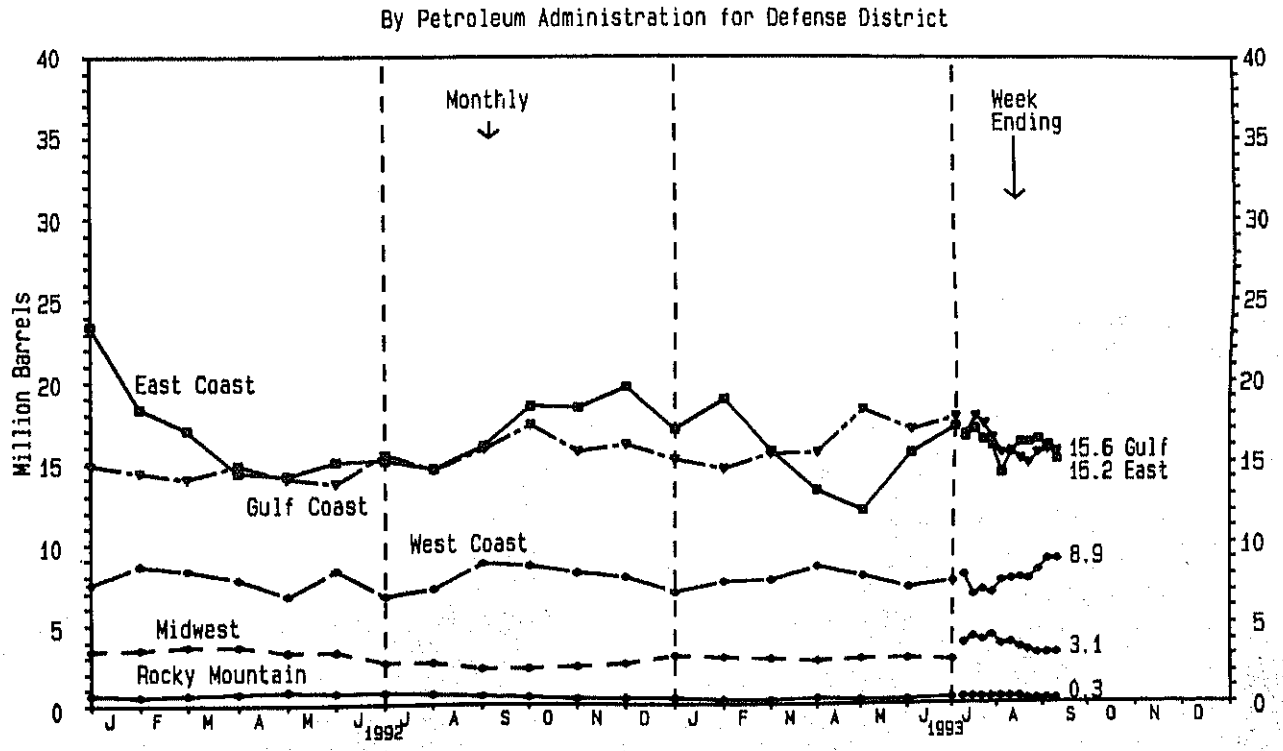
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Total U.S.	45.4	43.9	41.5	39.1	41.2	40.9	39.7	43.6	47.3	45.0	46.5	42.6
East Coast (PADD I)	18.4	17.1	14.4	14.3	15.1	15.2	14.7	16.1	18.5	18.4	19.7	17.1
New England (PADD IX)	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	13.5	12.4	10.1	10.2	10.8	10.7	10.7	11.9	13.6	13.9	14.2	12.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.3	3.1	2.7
Midwest (PADD II)	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	14.4	14.0	14.9	14.0	13.7	15.5	14.6	15.9	17.4	15.7	16.1	15.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	8.7	8.4	7.8	6.8	8.4	6.8	7.3	8.8	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.0
1993												
Total U.S.	44.2	42.1	40.7	41.4	43.0	45.8						
East Coast (PADD I)	18.9	15.7	13.3	12.1	15.6	17.2						
New England (PADD IX)	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.9						
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	14.3	11.7	9.5	8.4	11.2	13.1						
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.3						
Midwest (PADD II)	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	14.6	15.5	15.6	18.2	17.0	17.8						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4						
West Coast (PADD V)	7.6	7.7	8.6	8.0	7.3	7.6						

Week Ending: 1993	07/02	07/09	07/16	07/23	07/30	08/06	08/13	08/20	08/27	09/03	09/10
Total U.S.	45.6	46.1	45.2	43.9	41.5	43.2	43.0	42.4	43.6	43.9	43.1
East Coast (PADD I)	16.6	17.0	16.4	16.0	14.3	15.6	16.2	16.2	16.4	16.0	15.2
New England (PADD IX)	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	12.5	12.7	11.7	11.8	10.5	11.5	12.2	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.8
Midwest (PADD II)	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.8	17.8	17.3	16.5	15.5	15.6	15.2	14.9	15.5	15.7	15.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	8.0	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.7	8.3	8.9	8.9

Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 28.

Figure 5. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, January 1992 to Present





[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990 - December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

[2] The observed minimum for residual fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 39.1 million barrels, occurring in April 1992.

Source: See page 28.

Figure 6. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, January 1992 to Present

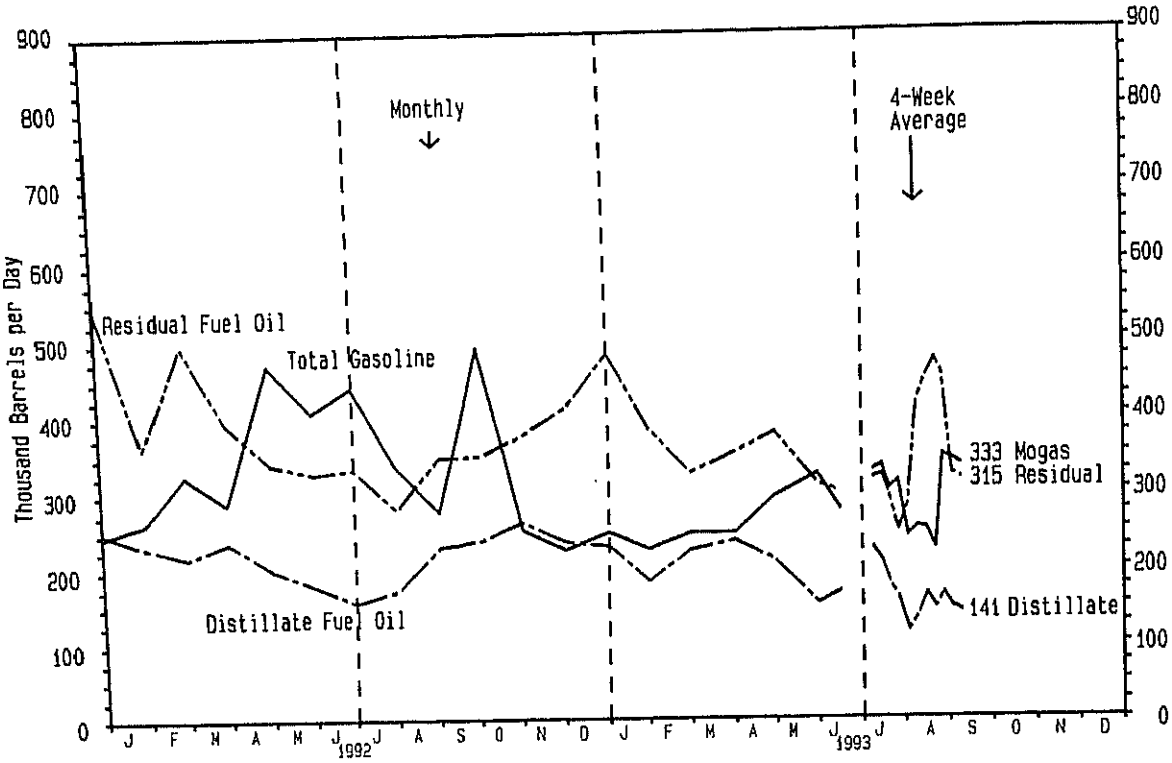


Table 7. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, 1992 to Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Total Motor Gasoline	264	328	289	471	409	441	338	276	491	252	225	247
Finished Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded	246	275	247	428	392	424	303	240	418	193	170	202
Blending Components	18	53	42	44	18	17	35	37	73	58	55	46
Jet Fuel	39	56	56	74	93	86	81	111	93	105	90	102
Distillate Fuel Oil	232	217	238	202	179	157	172	229	237	263	236	229
Residual Fuel Oil	364	498	397	342	328	334	280	347	349	376	411	481
Other Petroleum Products[1]	858	649	768	876	753	756	811	840	789	814	789	842
1993												
Total Motor Gasoline	226	246	245	294	324	277						
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	2						
Other Finished	204	216	198	253	308	249						
Blending Components	21	31	47	41	16	26						
Jet Fuel	89	110	102	88	75	111						
Distillate Fuel Oil	182	224	235	209	153	168						
0.05% Sulfur and under	41	58	64	89	91	81						
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	141	166	171	120	62	87						
Residual Fuel Oil	383	325	352	377	308	299						
Other Petroleum Products[1]	793	870	894	819	940	716						

for Four-Week Period Ending:	07/02	07/09	07/16	07/23	07/30	08/06	08/13	08/20	08/27	09/03	09/10
ie	328	333	301	313	239	252	249	224	346	341	333
	-	)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			266	274	212	217	223	174	287	283	263
			33	39	27	35	26	51	59	58	70
			72	86	84	94	81	87	100	95	96
[illegible]	229	207	179	158	115	135	165	146	167	147	141
0.05% Sulfur and under	90	69	50	66	54	55	61	60	64	61	73
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	135	138	130	92	62	80	105	86	103	86	68
Residual Fuel Oil	317	320	292	248	282	415	448	472	452	320	315
Other Petroleum Products[1]	679	781	778	812	859	847	922	891	825	773	798

[1] Includes imports of kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, and other oils.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Figure 7. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992 to Present

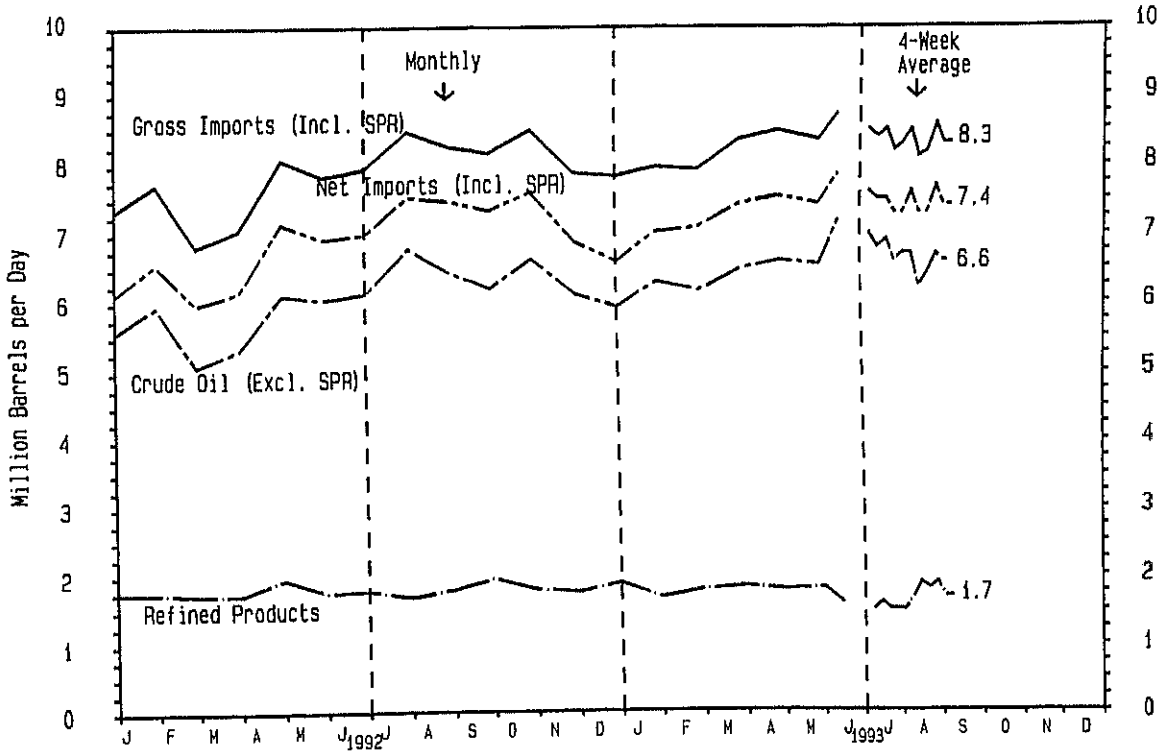


Table 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1992 to Present

(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	6.0	5.1	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.1	5.9
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refined Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	7.7	6.8	7.1	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.5	7.9	7.8
Total Exports[1]	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	6.6	6.0	6.2	7.2	6.9	7.0	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.6	6.9	6.6
1993												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.5	7.2						
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0						
Refined Products	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6						
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.7						
Total Exports[1]	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9						
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.8						

Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1993	07/02	07/09	07/16	07/23	07/30	08/06	08/13	08/20	08/27	09/03	09/10
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.6
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refined Products	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.1	8.2	8.6	8.3	8.3
Total Exports[1]	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.8	E0.8	E0.8	E0.8	E0.8	E0.8	E0.8
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.4	7.4

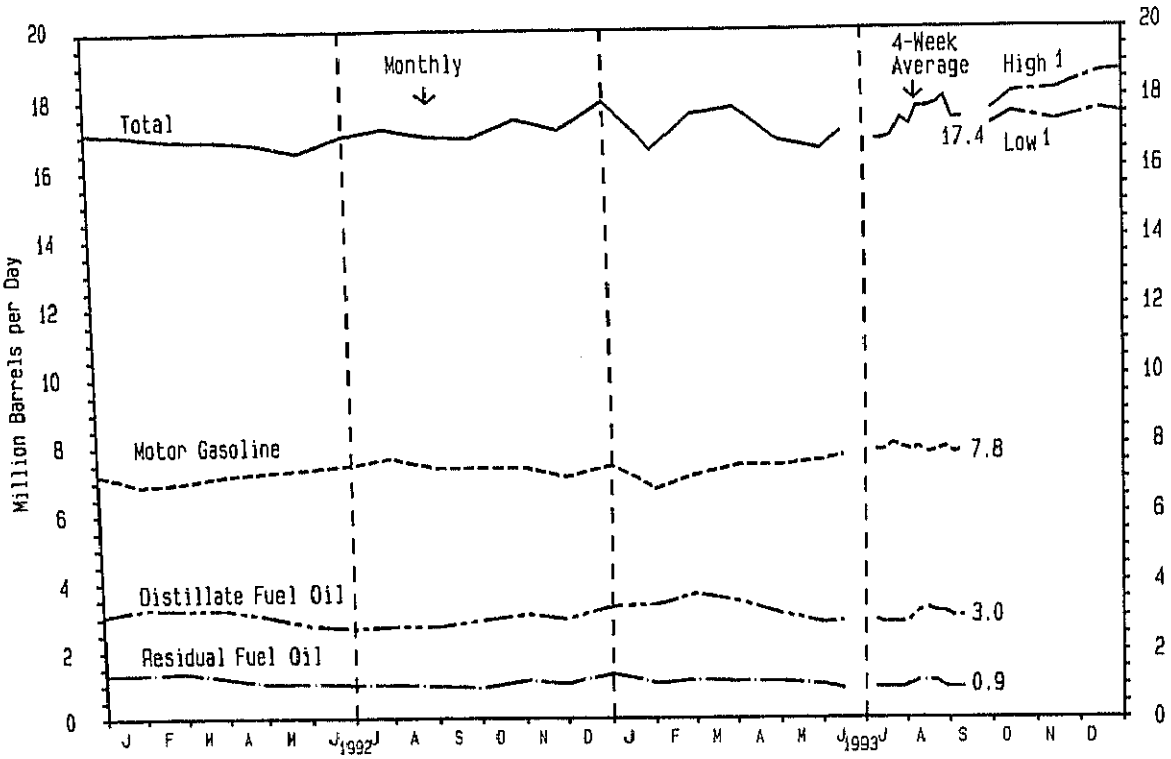
[1] Includes exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products. Crude oil exports are restricted to (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet, (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada, and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 28.

Figure 8. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 1992 to Present



[1] Projected. See Appendix for explanation of assumptions used to derive values.

Table 9. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.4
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.3
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.3
Other Oils	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4
Total	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.5	17.0	17.1	16.9	16.9	17.4	17.1	17.9
1993												
Finished Motor Gasoline[1]	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7						
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5						
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.8						
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9						
Other Oils	3.9	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.1						
Total	16.5	17.6	17.8	16.8	16.5	17.0						
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1993	07/02	07/09	07/16	07/23	07/30	08/06	08/13	08/20	08/27	09/03	09/10	
Finished Motor Gasoline[1]	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.8	
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	
Residual Fuel Oil	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	
Other Oils	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.2	
Total	16.8	16.8	16.9	17.4	17.2	17.7	17.7	17.8	18.0	17.4	17.4	

[1] Includes field production of ethanol.
Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 28.

Table 10. U.S. Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil, 1990 to Present
(Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Domestic	20.75	20.75	19.32	17.37	16.45	15.06	15.86	22.96	30.14	33.32	30.75	26.46
Imported	20.51	19.78	18.94	16.66	16.07	15.15	16.54	24.26	29.88	32.88	30.19	25.56
Composite	20.64	20.31	19.14	17.05	16.27	15.11	16.19	23.55	30.03	33.14	30.52	26.09
1991												
Domestic	23.25	19.55	18.12	18.56	18.98	18.16	18.91	19.10	19.31	20.39	20.01	17.84
Imported	22.30	18.30	17.58	18.32	18.36	17.78	18.14	18.71	19.00	19.86	19.35	17.17
Composite	22.85	19.03	17.89	18.46	18.70	17.98	18.57	18.92	19.17	20.16	19.72	17.56
1992												
Domestic	16.75	16.49	16.81	17.88	18.86	20.13	20.42	19.84	19.88	19.64	18.90	17.85
Imported	16.10	16.00	16.36	17.37	18.79	19.83	19.74	19.25	19.26	19.34	18.40	16.94
Composite	16.47	16.28	16.62	17.66	18.83	19.99	20.10	19.56	19.59	19.49	18.66	17.43
1993												
Domestic	17.40	17.84	18.31	18.49	18.43	P17.70						
Imported	16.78	17.41	17.82	18.35	17.89	P16.80						
Composite	17.10	17.64	18.08	18.42	18.16	P17.26						

P=Preliminary.

Table 11. U.S. Average Retail Selling Prices of Motor Gasoline and Residential Heating Oil, 1990 to Present
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	100.6	101.1	99.9	102.7	104.4	107.7	108.9	119.8	129.7	135.4	135.1	133.5
Unleaded Premium	123.0	122.7	121.8	123.3	124.8	127.1	127.2	136.9	146.7	155.4	155.9	153.7
Unleaded Regular	104.2	103.7	102.3	104.4	106.1	108.8	108.4	119.0	129.4	137.8	137.7	135.4
All-Types	109.0	108.6	107.6	109.6	111.4	114.0	113.9	124.6	134.7	143.1	143.2	141.0
Residential Heating Oil[1]	114.0	96.5	94.9	93.2	90.7	86.4	83.7	98.8	114.2	125.8	124.1	119.7
1991												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular[2]	124.6	113.7	104.7	106.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unleaded Premium	143.1	132.1	126.4	128.1	133.1	133.8	131.3	131.8	132.4	130.7	131.8	130.9
Unleaded Regular	124.7	114.3	108.2	110.4	115.6	116.0	112.7	114.0	114.3	112.2	113.4	112.3
All-Types	130.4	119.8	113.8	115.9	120.9	121.4	118.5	119.6	119.9	118.0	119.3	118.2
Residential Heating Oil[1]	116.8	110.3	102.6	96.9	92.6	89.3	86.6	87.0	89.6	94.0	97.9	95.9
1992												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular[2]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unleaded Premium	126.7	124.8	125.0	126.8	131.7	135.9	136.3	134.8	134.6	134.5	135.1	133.0
Unleaded Regular	107.3	105.4	105.8	107.9	113.6	117.9	117.5	115.8	115.8	115.4	115.9	113.6
All-Types	113.5	111.7	112.2	114.3	119.7	123.9	123.8	122.1	122.2	121.9	122.3	
Residential Heating Oil[1]	94.1	94.1	93.0	92.5	92.3	92.2	90.4	88.6	90.1	93.8	94.9	
1993												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular[2]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Unleaded Premium	131.3	130.1	129.4	130.4	131.9	132.1	130.5					
Unleaded Regular	111.7	110.8	109.8	111.2	112.9	113.0	110.9					
All-Types	118.2	117.2	116.3	117.5	119.3	119.4	117.4					
Residential Heating Oil[1]	94.3	94.6	95.4	92.5	91.0	P89.0	NA					

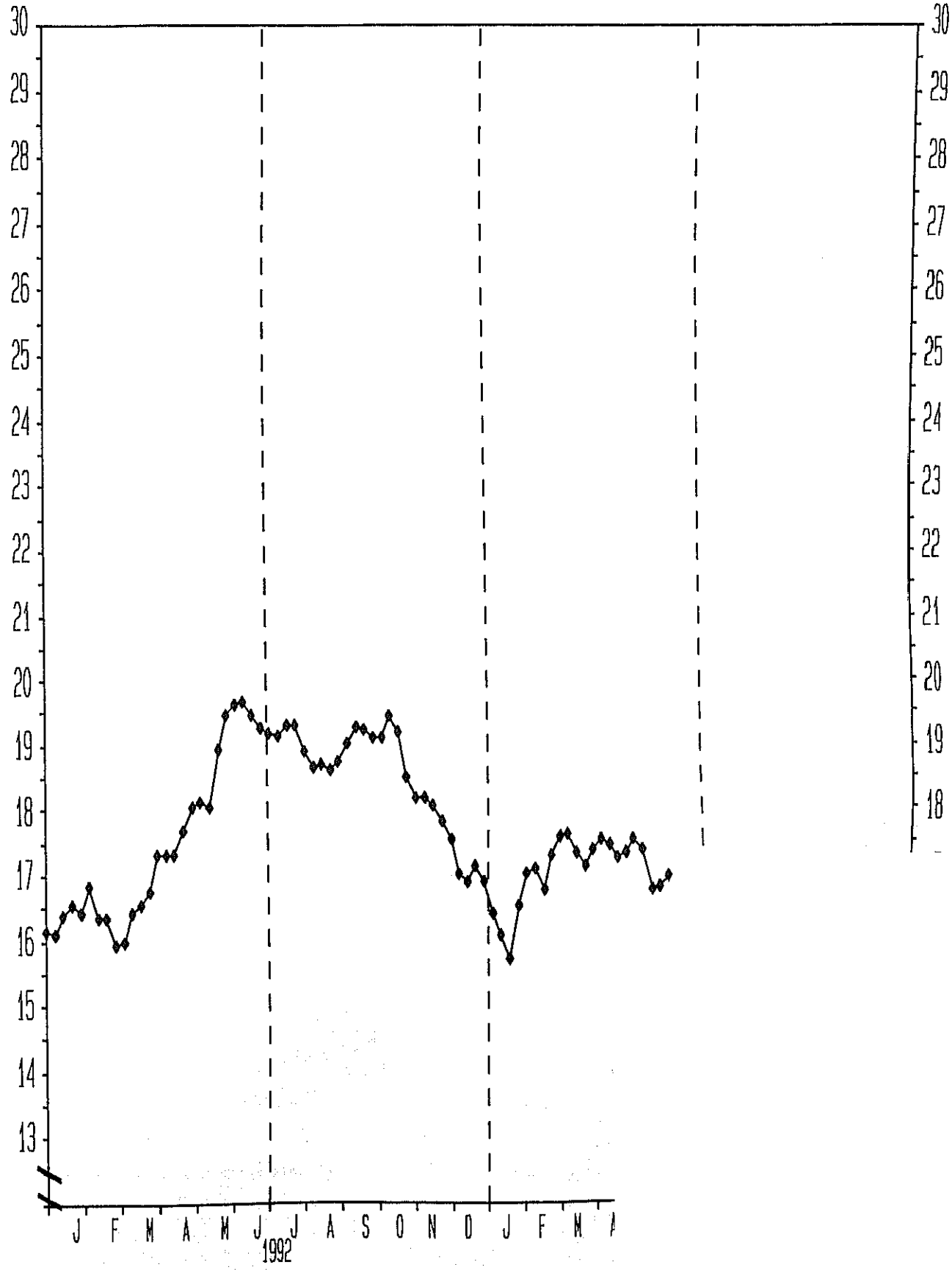
[1] Residential heating oil prices do not include taxes.
[2] The leaded regular motor gasoline price is no longer available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). A mid-grade unleaded motor gasoline p
published when the BLS makes them available.
NA=Not Available.
P=Preliminary.
Source: See page 26.

Table 12. World Crude Oil Prices[1]
(Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/API Gravity[2]	In Effect: 10 Sep 93	3 Sep 93	1 Jan 93	1 Jan 92	1 Jan 91	1 Jan 90	1 Jan 89	1 Jan 78
OPEC									
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34°	14.70	15.33	16.80	15.90	24.00	18.40	13.15	12.70
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Medium 31°	13.20	13.83	15.40	14.25	22.00	17.55	12.30	12.32
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Heavy 27°	12.10	12.73	14.40	14.45	20.00	17.15	11.90	12.02
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	15.89	16.64	18.15	16.80	24.65	19.05	13.70	13.26
Dubai	Fateh 32°	14.15	14.65	16.15	14.65	23.10	17.65	13.00	12.64
Qatar	Dukhan 40°	15.35	16.10	17.35	16.05	24.40	18.30	13.45	13.19
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	14.45	15.20	16.70	15.50	23.65	18.20	12.75	13.45
Iran	Iranian Heavy 31°	13.07	13.57	15.40	13.80	22.90	17.55	12.45	12.49
Iraq	Kirkuk Blend 36°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.45	14.40	13.17
Kuwait	Kuwait Blend 31°	13.10	13.73	15.30	NA	NA	17.35	12.30	12.22
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	11.70	12.33	13.80	14.45	20.00	17.05	11.90	12.03
Algeria	Saharan Blend 44°	16.51	17.41	18.60	18.80	28.85	21.15	16.10	14.10
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	16.35	17.25	18.50	18.20	27.80	21.20	15.05	15.12
Nigeria	Forcados 31°	16.35	17.25	17.95	18.10	27.30	21.35	15.95	13.70
Libya	Es Sider 37°	15.30	16.20	17.55	17.20	26.90	20.40	15.40	13.68
Indonesia	Minas 34°	16.55	17.10	19.10	18.65	26.50	18.55	15.50	13.55
Venezuela	Tia Juana Light 31°	16.22	16.22	17.97	19.67	28.62	24.69	12.27	13.54
Venezuela	Bachaquero 24°	14.37	14.37	14.88	13.94	27.89	16.87	11.45	12.39
Venezuela	Bachaquero 17°	12.25	12.25	12.75	10.45	24.45	15.00	10.00	11.38
Gabon	Mandji 30°	13.34	14.24	15.60	14.55	23.25	19.05	14.00	12.59
Total OPEC[3]	NA	14.44	15.06	16.55	15.88	24.18	18.72	13.36	13.03
Non-OPEC									
United Kingdom	Brent Blend 38°	15.40	16.30	17.90	17.75	27.20	21.00	15.80	NA
Norway	Ekofisk Blend 42°	16.00	17.00	18.15	18.00	27.25	20.75	15.85	14.20
Canada	Mixed Blend 30°	21.23	21.13	22.55	20.46	26.07	19.25	12.53	NA
Canada	Lloydminster 22°	16.73	16.23	15.95	13.00	19.27	14.98	9.97	NA
Mexico	Isthmus 33°	14.59	15.59	17.25	15.80	24.80	19.90	14.53	13.10
Mexico	Maya 22°	11.80	12.48	12.50	10.75	20.00	17.05	10.63	NA
Colombia	Cano Limon 30°	14.46	15.96	16.58	15.73	24.95	20.15	15.20	NA
Ecuador	Oriente 30°	14.85	15.90	15.62	13.94	22.87	18.81	13.56	12.35
Angola	Cabinda 32°	14.97	15.87	17.35	16.65	25.35	19.65	14.40	NA
Cameroon	Kole 34°	14.97	15.87	17.35	16.65	25.85	20.15	14.90	NA
Egypt[4]	Suez Blend 33°	12.80	13.70	14.75	15.20	24.25	16.75	12.75	12.81
Oman	Oman 34°	14.85	15.60	16.65	15.20	23.65	18.05	13.40	13.06
Australia	Gippsland 42°	17.20	17.60	18.60	21.35	26.75	19.65	16.00	NA
Malaysia	Tapis Blend 44°	19.70	19.70	21.45	22.95	36.50	19.20	12.40	14.30
Brunei	Seria Light 37°	18.85	18.85	21.30	22.85	36.40	19.20	13.75	14.15
U.S.S.R.[5]	Export Blend 32°	13.65	14.60	16.30	16.55	26.05	20.25	14.55	13.20
China	Daqing 33°	16.80	17.30	19.00	18.50	26.10	18.15	15.30	13.73
Total Non-OPEC[3]	NA	15.51	16.23	17.47	16.87	25.78	19.29	14.06	13.44
Total World[3]	NA	14.82	15.48	16.86	16.22	24.72	18.91	13.58	13.08
United States[6]	NA	15.09	15.62	16.60	15.41	24.06	18.87	13.41	13.38

[1] Estimated contract prices based on government-selling prices, netback values, or spot market quotations. All prices are f.o.b. at the foreign port of lading except where noted; 30 day payment plan except where noted. See Appendix A for procedure used for calculation of world oil prices.
[2] An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products.
[3] Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated export volume.
[4] On 60 days credit.
[5] Price (CIF) to Mediterranean destinations; also called Urals.
[6] Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated import volume.
NA=Not Applicable.
Source: See page 28.

Figure 9. World Crude Oil Price[1]
(Dollars per Barrel)



[1] Average price (f.o.b.) of internationally traded oil only, weighted by estimated export volume.
Source: See page 28.

Table 13. Spot Market Product Prices[1], Rotterdam and New York
(Dollars per Barrel)

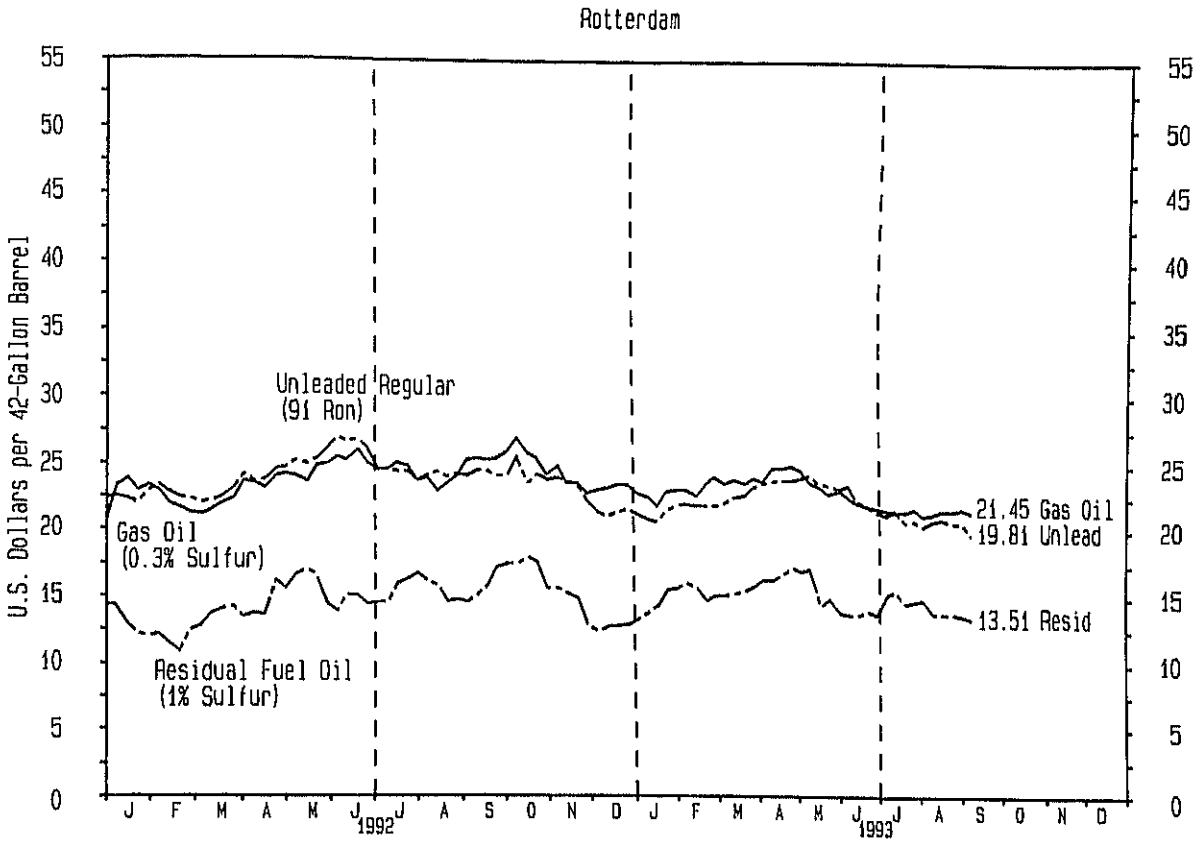
Year/Month/Day	Motor Gasoline: Rotterdam Unleaded Regular[5] (91 RON)	Motor Gasoline: N.Y.[4] Unleaded Regular (87 Octane)	Gas Oil/Heating Oil[2]: Rotterdam (0.3% Sulfur)	Gas Oil/Heating Oil[2]: N.Y.[4] (0.2% Sulfur)	Residual Fuel Oil[3]: Rotterdam (1% Sulfur)	Residual Fuel Oil[3]: N.Y.[6] (1% Sulfur)
1992 Sep 11	24.03	26.00	25.20	26.46	14.64	16.15
Sep 18	24.50	25.95	25.40	26.77	15.09	16.85
Sep 25	24.50	25.07	25.20	27.16	15.77	17.50
Oct 2	24.09	25.01	25.34	27.25	17.19	17.60
Oct 9	24.09	25.67	25.87	27.71	17.42	17.60
Oct 16	25.44	25.64	26.88	28.23	17.42	18.00
Oct 23	23.56	25.31	25.80	27.73	18.02	18.00
Oct 30	24.15	25.43	25.34	27.29	17.57	17.90
Nov 6	23.86	26.44	24.26	26.93	15.69	17.00
Nov 13	23.97	23.21	24.80	26.81	15.62	16.35
Nov 20	23.68	23.78	23.59	26.60	15.32	16.50
Nov 27	23.45	23.29	23.59	26.44	14.94	16.40
Dec 4	22.27	21.71	22.79	25.59	12.76	15.00
Dec 11	21.34	21.74	23.06	25.12	12.46	13.50
Dec 18	21.10	23.40	23.19	25.17	12.76	13.75
Dec 25	21.34	22.91	23.46	25.54	12.76	14.25
1993 Jan 1	21.57	22.65	23.46	25.26	12.91	15.00
Jan 8	21.22	21.95	22.79	24.66	13.36	15.00
Jan 15	20.87	21.60	22.52	24.18	13.81	14.50
Jan 22	20.75	21.81	21.92	21.64	14.41	14.35
Jan 29	21.45	23.45	22.92	24.44	15.47	15.00
Feb 5	21.92	22.97	22.99	24.75	15.62	15.00
Feb 12	22.04	22.14	23.06	24.54	16.07	15.00
Feb 19	21.81	20.78	22.65	24.24	15.62	14.60
Feb 26	21.92	21.84	23.46	24.53	14.71	15.00
Mar 5	21.92	23.48	24.13	25.39	15.17	15.50
Mar 12	22.16	22.24	23.59	25.03	15.17	15.35
Mar 19	22.51	22.39	23.86	25.30	15.24	15.65
Mar 26	22.63	22.51	23.59	25.59	15.47	16.00
Apr 2	23.33	24.97	23.99	25.26	15.77	16.00
Apr 9	23.56	24.56	23.73	25.00	16.37	16.90
Apr 16	23.68	25.12	24.66	24.99	16.37	17.00
Apr 23	23.80	24.76	24.66	24.32	16.67	17.00
Apr 30	23.80	25.52	24.80	24.47	17.27	16.85
May 7	23.92	25.87	24.53	24.23	16.97	16.35
May 14	24.15	24.69	23.73	23.96	17.12	16.00
May 21	23.56	24.65	23.26	23.67	14.41	15.25
May 28	23.45	24.14	22.79	23.48	14.86	14.85
Jun 4	23.21	23.71	23.06	23.43	13.81	14.50
Jun 11	23.45	22.73	22.52	23.36	13.66	14.65
Jun 18	22.27	22.79	22.12	22.98	13.66	14.75
Jun 25	21.86	22.85	21.85	22.84	13.96	15.15
Jul 2	21.45	22.40	21.72	22.66	13.66	15.00
Jul 9	21.22	21.64	21.58	22.40	15.32	15.15
Jul 16	21.57	21.67	21.45	22.18	15.47	15.25
Jul 23	20.75	21.47	21.45	22.04	14.56	14.75
Jul 30	20.87	21.60	21.72	22.20	14.71	14.25
Aug 6	20.40	21.42	21.18	22.09	14.86	13.85
Aug 13	20.87	23.59	21.31	22.47	13.81	13.50
Aug 20	20.98	22.22	21.65	22.55	13.81	13.75
Aug 27	20.75	22.05	21.58	22.69	13.81	14.25
Sep 3	20.75	21.28	21.72	22.93	13.66	14.50
Sep 10	19.81	20.06	21.45	22.68	13.51	14.50

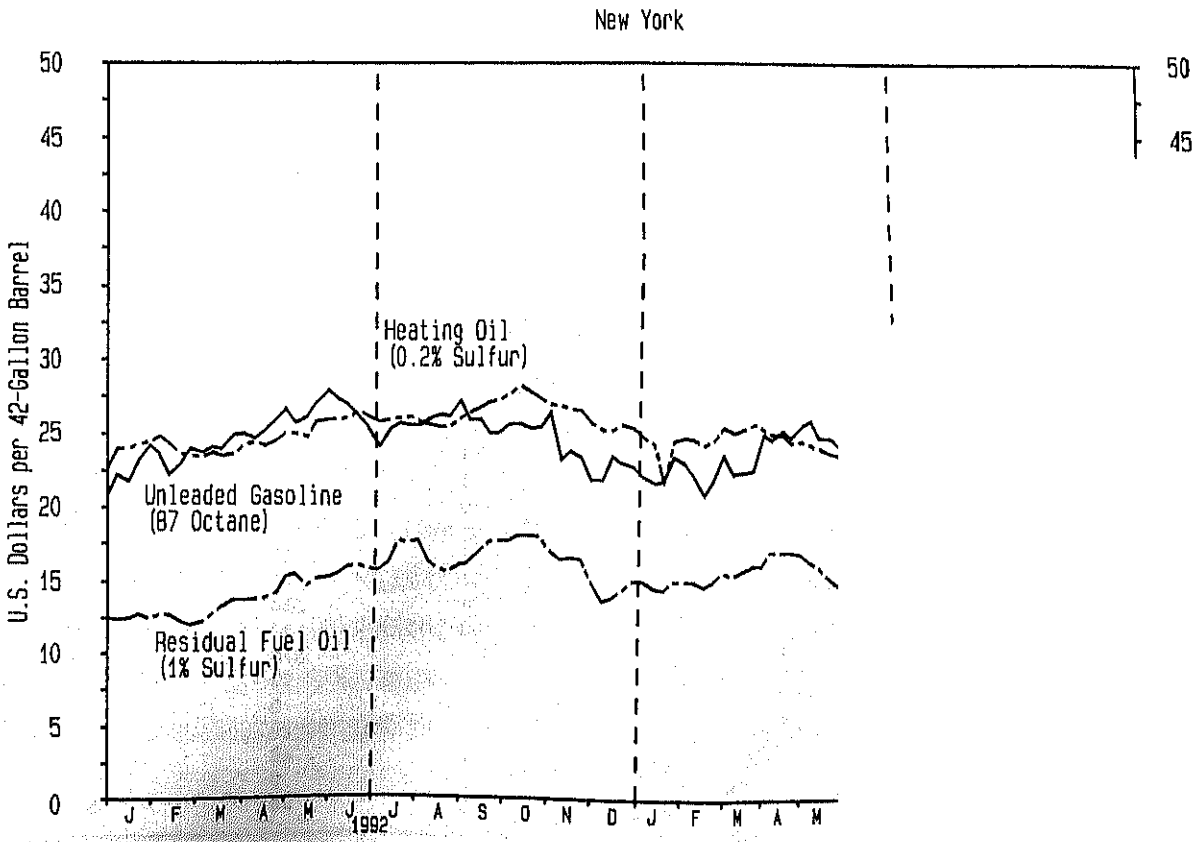
[1] See Appendix A for explanation of spot market product prices and coverage.
[2] Refers to No. 2 Heating Oil.
[3] Refers to No. 6 Oil.
[4] New York Harbor Reseller Barge Prices.
Refers to Research Octane Number (RON) only. European unleaded regular motor gasoline of 91 RON is approximately equivalent to a U.S. antiknock index octane.
East Coast Cargoes.
Source: See page 28.

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Figure 10. Spot Market Product Prices, Rotterdam and New York





Source: See page 28.

Table 14. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	08/13/93	08/20/93	08/27/93	09/03/93	09/10/93
Crude Oil Production					
Domestic Production	E6,761	E6,774	E6,790	E6,734	E6,665
Refinery Inputs and Utilization					
Crude Oil Inputs	14,072	13,986	13,978	13,852	13,837
East Coast (PADD I)	1,365	1,414	1,378	1,381	1,402
Midwest (PADD II)	3,217	3,197	3,206	3,170	3,207
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6,379	6,313	6,253	6,220	6,167
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	460	472	490	484	480
West Coast (PADD V)	2,651	2,590	2,651	2,597	2,581
Gross Inputs	14,254	14,185	14,213	14,017	14,005
East Coast (PADD I)	1,342	1,376	1,353	1,353	1,377
Midwest (PADD II)	3,255	3,256	3,261	3,219	3,265
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6,487	6,443	6,410	6,302	6,235
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	462	475	492	486	482
West Coast (PADD V)	2,708	2,635	2,697	2,657	2,646
Operable Capacity (Million Barrels per Day)	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2
Percent Utilization	94.1	93.6	93.6	92.3	92.3
Operating Capacity (Million Barrels per Day)	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.0
Percent Utilization	95.5	95.0	94.7	93.4	93.3
Production by Product					
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,205	7,378	7,265	7,175	7,510
East Coast (PADD I)	700	674	677	696	688
Midwest (PADD II)	1,834	1,807	1,822	1,774	1,862
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,221	3,336	3,215	3,177	3,413
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	223	265	268	244	258
West Coast (PADD V)	1,227	1,296	1,282	1,283	1,288
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	825	908	900	1,122	1,355
East Coast (PADD I)	29	29	31	163	80
Midwest (PADD II)	572	516	600	599	587
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	126	258	166	215	305
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	12	12	15	15	15
West Coast (PADD V)	86	93	88	130	368
Other Finished	6,380	6,470	6,365	6,053	6,155
East Coast (PADD I)	671	645	646	533	608
Midwest (PADD II)	1,262	1,291	1,222	1,175	1,275
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,095	3,078	3,049	2,962	3,108
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	211	253	253	229	243
West Coast (PADD V)	1,141	1,203	1,194	1,153	920
Jet Fuel	1,487	1,420	1,358	1,316	1,396
Naphtha-Type	111	115	73	51	100
Kerosene-Type	1,376	1,305	1,285	1,265	1,296
East Coast (PADD I)	70	57	81	50	69
Midwest (PADD II)	245	197	149	189	210
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	623	613	597	591	624
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	35	18	32	26	21
West Coast (PADD V)	403	420	426	409	372
Commercial	1,272	1,255	1,192	1,162	1,161
East Coast (PADD I)	64	56	81	50	61
Midwest (PADD II)	242	194	147	186	207
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	576	576	554	544	572
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	35	18	32	26	21
West Coast (PADD V)	355	411	378	356	300
Military	104	50	93	103	135
East Coast (PADD I)	6	1	0	0	8
Midwest (PADD II)	3	3	2	3	3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	47	37	43	47	52
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	48	9	48	53	72

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	08/13/93	08/20/93	08/27/93	09/03/93	09/10/93
Production by Product					
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,157	3,082	3,172	3,374	3,293
East Coast (PADD I)	447	424	430	448	474
Midwest (PADD II)	739	664	705	690	774
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,421	1,436	1,454	1,583	1,406
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	107	125	145	170	192
West Coast (PADD V)	443	433	438	483	447
0.05% Sulfur and under	1,016	1,207	1,371	1,497	1,523
East Coast (PADD I)	98	101	171	121	161
Midwest (PADD II)	138	267	272	240	341
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	560	583	645	770	661
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	24	31	47	65	91
West Coast (PADD V)	196	225	236	301	269
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2,141	1,875	1,801	1,877	1,770
East Coast (PADD I)	349	323	259	327	313
Midwest (PADD II)	601	397	433	450	433
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	861	853	809	813	745
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	83	94	98	105	101
West Coast (PADD V)	247	208	202	182	178
Residual Fuel Oil	732	788	725	767	719
East Coast (PADD I)	106	97	82	92	103
Midwest (PADD II)	53	57	53	53	57
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	301	313	299	294	306
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3	7	6	6	6
West Coast (PADD V)	269	314	285	322	247
Stocks (Million Barrels)					
Crude Oil	346.5	343.8	345.1	338.6	339.9
East Coast (PADD I)	16.4	15.8	15.3	14.2	14.4
Midwest (PADD II)	77.2	79.7	78.4	76.7	77.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	175.8	170.6	171.1	169.1	170.
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.
West Coast (PADD V)	67.5	66.2	69.0	67.2	66
SPR	583.6	583.8	583.8	584.1	584
Total Motor Gasoline	207.7	202.0	201.2	202.4	201
East Coast (PADD I)	59.4	58.2	57.8	57.8	56
New England (PADD IX)	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.4	5
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	30.1	30.4	30.5	30.6	30
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	24.5	23.1	22.0	21.7	
Midwest (PADD II)	53.1	54.1	53.5	52.8	
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	63.4	57.7	58.8	60.2	
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	5.4	5.0	4.9		
West Coast (PADD V)	26.5	27.1	26.9		
Finished Motor Gasoline	171.6	166.0	166		
Reformulated	0.0	0.0			
East Coast (PADD I)	0.0	0.0			
Midwest (PADD II)	0.0	0.0			
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.0	0.0			
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0				
West Coast (PADD V)	0.0				
Oxygenated	7.4				
East Coast (PADD I)	3.1				
Midwest (PADD II)	1.7				
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1.8				
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.1				
West Coast (PADD V)	0.8				
Other Finished	164.2				
East Coast (PADD I)	50.9				
Midwest (PADD II)	43.4				
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	46.8				
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.9				
West Coast (PADD V)	19.1				
Blending Components	36.1				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	08/13/93	08/20/93	08/27/93	09/03/93	09/10/93
Stocks (Million Barrels)					
Jet Fuel	46.4	43.6	44.1	43.2	42.7
Naphtha-Type	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.3
Kerosene-Type	42.3	39.8	40.2	39.7	39.4
East Coast (PADD I)	11.9	10.4	10.1	10.6	10.5
Midwest (PADD II)	8.4	7.6	7.4	7.9	7.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	14.3	14.4	15.0	13.9	13.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
West Coast (PADD V)	7.2	6.9	7.2	6.7	7.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	122.9	125.5	124.5	127.2	130.7
East Coast (PADD I)	54.0	57.3	57.8	59.6	63.2
New England (PADD IX)	9.7	10.7	10.5	11.1	11.8
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	34.9	36.3	36.4	37.9	39.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	9.4	10.3	10.9	10.6	11.8
Midwest (PADD II)	27.4	26.4	25.7	26.8	27.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	28.4	29.4	28.0	28.4	27.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5
West Coast (PADD V)	11.0	10.3	11.0	10.4	9.8
0.05% Sulfur and under	33.9	41.7	43.8	47.6	50.6
East Coast (PADD I)	14.3	19.0	18.3	18.2	19.7
New England (PADD IX)	2.1	3.3	2.9	2.5	3.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	10.9	13.0	11.4	11.9	11.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	1.3	2.7	4.1	3.8	4.8
Midwest (PADD II)	6.5	7.2	8.3	10.5	12.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	7.6	9.8	10.8	12.2	11.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1
West Coast (PADD V)	5.2	5.2	5.9	6.2	6.0
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	89.0	83.8	80.8	79.7	80.1
East Coast (PADD I)	39.7	38.4	39.4	41.5	43.5
New England (PADD IX)	7.6	7.4	7.6	8.6	8.7
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	24.0	23.3	25.0	26.1	27.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	8.1	7.7	6.8	6.8	7.0
Midwest (PADD II)	20.9	19.2	17.4	16.3	15.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	20.8	19.6	17.1	16.2	15.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
West Coast (PADD V)	5.8	5.0	5.2	4.2	3.7
Residual Fuel Oil	43.0	42.4	43.6	43.9	43.1
East Coast (PADD I)	16.2	16.2	16.4	16.0	15.2
New England (PADD IX)	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	12.2	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.8
Midwest (PADD II)	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	15.2	14.9	15.5	15.7	15.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	7.8	7.7	8.3	8.9	8.9
Unfinished Oils	104.0	104.4	104.6	106.7	106.0
Other Oils	212.7	214.1	218.5	219.5	219.1
Total Stocks Excl SPR	1,085.3	1,075.8	1,081.6	1,081.4	1,082.8
Total Stocks Incl SPR	1,668.9	1,659.6	1,665.5	1,665.4	1,666.9
Imports					
Total Crude Oil Incl SPR	6,277	5,974	7,698	6,429	6,186
Crude Oil Excl SPR	6,277	5,974	7,698	6,429	6,186
East Coast (PADD I)	1,358	1,203	1,574	1,421	1,105
Midwest (PADD II)	669	728	724	834	730
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,819	3,650	5,270	3,754	4,074
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	79	89	76	90	76
West Coast (PADD V)	352	304	54	330	201
SPR	0	0	0	0	0
Total Motor Gasoline	204	243	580	338	169
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finished	199	82	548	304	116
Blending Components	5	161	32	34	53

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	08/13/93	08/20/93	08/27/93	09/03/93	09/10/93
Imports					
Jet Fuel	61	163	107	49	64
Naphtha-Type	0	0	37	0	37
Kerosene-Type	61	163	70	49	27
Distillate Fuel Oil	215	109	142	121	192
0.05% Sulfur and under	65	62	48	70	112
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	150	47	94	51	80
Residual Fuel Oil	388	320	287	285	369
Other	955	674	821	641	1,054
Total Refined Products Imports	1,823	1,509	1,937	1,434	1,848
Gross Imports (Incl SPR)	8,100	7,483	9,635	7,863	8,034
Net Imports (Incl SPR)	7,255	6,638	8,819	6,997	7,168
Exports					
Total	E645	E845	E816	E866	E866
Crude Oil	E108	E108	E112	E107	E107
Products	E737	E737	E704	E759	E759
Products Supplied					
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,581	8,187	7,629	7,386	7,889
Jet Fuel	1,602	1,964	1,390	1,448	1,474
Naphtha-Type	100	145	105	90	140
Kerosene-Type	1,502	1,819	1,285	1,358	1,334
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,061	2,672	3,305	2,979	2,855
Residual Fuel Oil	950	1,016	649	798	1,016
Other Oils	4,557	4,351	4,356	3,755	4,419
Total Products Supplied	17,752	18,190	17,330	16,367	17,653

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* e
for explanation of estimates of exports and crude oil production.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.

Source: See page 28.

Table 15. Weather Summary, Selected U.S. Cities
(Population Weighted Cooling Degree-Days[1])

Weather data reported in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* are taken directly from a computerized system implemented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/NWS, as a U.S. Government Agency, does not endorse any consumer information services.

The weather for the Nation, as measured by population-weighted cooling degree-days from January 1, 1993, through September 11, 1993, has been 23 percent warmer than last year and 7 percent warmer than normal.

U.S. Total Cooling Degree-Days (Population Weighted) and by City

				Percent Change	
	1993	1992	Normal	1993 vs. 1992	1993 vs. Normal
January 1 - December 31		1,026	1,158	--	--
January 1 - September 11	1,087	881	1,020	23	7
Cities					
Albuquerque	1,329	1,059	1,190	26	12
Amarillo	1,179	988	1,309	19	-10
Asheville	1,010	702	779	44	30
Atlanta	2,003	1,479	1,490	35	34
Billings	220	420	536	-48	-59
Boise	454	844	705	-46	-36
Boston	829	530	658	56	26
Buffalo	619	280	461	121	34
Cheyenne	179	145	298	23	-40
Chicago	712	410	701	74	2
Cincinnati	1,120	678	958	65	17
Cleveland	754	441	573	71	32
Columbia, SC	2,056	1,700	1,807	21	14
Denver	593	472	646	26	-8
Des Moines	767	615	963	25	-20
Detroit	793	348	583	128	36
Fargo	347	257	472	35	-26
Hartford	803	458	647	75	24
Houston	2,452	2,271	2,275	8	8
Jacksonville	2,173	2,197	2,052	-1	6
Kansas City	1,150	790	1,246	46	-8
Las Vegas	2,820	2,870	2,632	-2	7
Los Angeles	534	659	505	-19	6
Memphis	2,040	1,724	1,839	18	11
Miami	3,332	3,113	2,995	7	11
Milwaukee	629	335	458	88	37
Minneapolis	448	315	643	42	-30
Montgomery	2,034	1,680	1,968	21	3
New York	1,296	927	974	40	33
Oklahoma City	1,672	1,388	1,712	20	-2
Omaha	812	607	1,112	34	-27
Philadelphia	1,463	1,002	1,006	46	45
Phoenix	3,706	3,734	3,094	-1	20
Pittsburgh	917	514	602	78	52
Portland, ME	398	231	254	72	57
Providence	847	508	553	67	53
Raleigh	1,604	1,226	1,286	31	25
Richmond	1,548	1,122	1,222	38	27
St. Louis	1,505	1,243	1,340	21	12
Salem, OR	197	397	227	-50	-13
Salt Lake City	708	1,074	936	-34	-24
San Francisco	205	124	52	****	****
Seattle	123	262	173	-53	-29
Shreveport	2,106	1,877	2,107	12	0
Washington, DC	1,608	1,114	1,314	44	22

[1] See Glossary.
****=Normal cooling degree-days 100 or less, or ratio incalculable.

Table 16. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, Week Ending 09/10/93

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Week Ending 09/10/93	Week Ending 09/03/93	Difference	Cumulative Daily Averages 252 Days 1993	Cumulative Daily Averages 252 Days 1992	Difference
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	6,665	6,734	-69	6,852	7,214	-362
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	6,079	6,322	-243	6,455	5,926	529
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	6,186	6,429	-243	6,559	6,003	556
(4) SPR Imports	0	0	0	17	7	10
(5) Exports	107	107	0	122	83	39
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	0	-36	36	-38	-8	-30
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-189	938	-1,127	-86	-7	-79
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	-8	-8	0	-10	-14	4
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	1,290	-99	1,389	435	264	171
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	13,837	13,852	-15	13,607	13,376	231
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production	1,859	1,859	0	1,857	1,685	172
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	82	82	0	152	106	46
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	8	8	0	10	14	-4
(14) Processing Gain	791	792	-1	773	770	3
(15) Net Product Imports[4]	1,089	675	414	960	946	14
(16) Gross Product Imports[4]	1,848	1,434	414	1,733	1,786	-53
(17) Product Exports[4]	759	759	0	773	840	-67
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[5]	-13	-902	889	-205	-18	-187
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	17,653	16,367	1,286	17,154	16,878	276
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline[6]	7,889	7,386	503	7,446	7,257	189
(21) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	140	90	50	124	146	-22
(22) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,334	1,358	-24	1,365	1,285	80
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	2,855	2,979	-124	3,122	2,940	182
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	1,016	798	218	1,004	1,090	-86
(25) Other Oils[7]	4,419	3,755	664	4,094	4,161	-67
(26) Total Products Supplied	17,653	16,367	1,286	17,154	16,878	276
Total Net Imports	7,168	6,997	171	7,415	6,872	543

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	09/10/93	09/03/93	09/10/92	Difference From Previous Week	Difference From Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[8]	339.9	338.6	326.3	1.3	13.6
Total Motor Gasoline	201.3	202.4	202.6	-1.1	-1.3
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Oxygenated	8.6	6.1	0.0		
Other Finished	156.1	160.9	0.0		
Blending Components	36.6	35.3	35.5		
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3.3	3.5	4.[illegible]		
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	39.4	39.7	4[illegible]		
Distillate Fuel Oil	130.7	127.2	1[illegible]		
0.05% Sulfur and under	50.6	[illegible]			
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	80.1				
Residual Fuel Oil	43.1				
Unfinished Oils	106.0				
Other Oils[9]	E219.1				
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)	1,082.8	[illegible]			
Crude Oil in SPR	584.1	584.1			
Total Stocks (Including SPR)	1,666.9	1,665.4	[illegible]		

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).
[3] Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.
[4] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.
[5] Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.
[6] Includes field production of ethanol in 1993.
[7] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.
[8] Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.
[9] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils. For the current 2 weeks, stocks of these minor products are estimated from monthly data. (See Glossary: Stock change (Refined Products)).

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for exports and crude oil production. See Appendix for explanation of estimates of exports and crude oil production.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.

Sources: See page 28.

SOURCES

Table 1

- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; and EIA, Office of Oil and Gas.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

Table 2

- Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for operable capacity for January 1993 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1992.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Figure 1

- Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for operable capacity for January 1993 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1992.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Table 3

- Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, and -803.

Figure 2

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802 and -803.

Table 4

- Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 3

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

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EIA-800, -801, and -802.

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Table 6

- Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 5

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 6 and Table 7

- Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Figure 7 and Table 8

- Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Figure 8 and Table 9

- Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804.
- Projections: EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use (August 1993).

Table 10

- Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil: Form EIA-14, *Refiners Monthly Cost Report.*

Table 11

- Motor Gasoline - Bureau of Labor Statistics. See glossary description for *Retail Motor Gasoline Prices.*
- Residential Heating Oil - Forms EIA-782A, *Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report*, and EIA-782B, *Monthly No. 2 Distillate Sales Report.*

Table 12 and Figure 9

- EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy Markets and Contingency Information Division.
- Platt's Oilgram Price Report.
- Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.
- Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide.
- Oil and Gas Journal.

Table 13 and Figure 10

- Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide.

Table 14

- Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, - 802, -803, and -804.

Table 16

- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; and EIA, Office of Oil and Gas.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

Appendix A

Explanatory Notes

EIA Weekly Data: Survey Design and Estimation Methods

The Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) comprises five surveys: the "Weekly Refinery Report" (EIA–800); the "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" (EIA–801); the "Weekly Product Pipeline Report" (EIA–802); the "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA–803); and the "Weekly Imports Report" (EIA–804). The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. In the WPSRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA–800 through EIA–803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA–804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPSRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly. All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA–800 sample frame includes all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. The EIA–801 sample frame includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its possessions that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The EIA–802 sample frame includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the 50 States and the District of Columbia that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA–802 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The EIA–803 sample frame consists of all companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA–804 sample frame includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions, as well as imports from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published.

	Weekly Form	Monthly Frame Size	Weekly Sample Size
Refiners (Refineries)	EIA-800	168(250)	59(155)
Bulk Terminals	EIA-801	331	78
Product Pipelines	EIA-802	81	46
Crude Oil Stock Holders	EIA-803	162	77
Importers	EIA-804	851	82

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, Telefax, and electronic transmission on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms must file by 5 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, explicit imputation is done for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent weekly reported values for this specific company. The imputed values are treated like reported values in the estimation procedure, which calculates ratio estimates of the weekly totals. First, the current week's data for a given product reporting company are summed. (Call this sum W.) Then, the most recent month's data for the same company are summed. (Call this sum M_t.) Finally, the sum of most recent month's data for all companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies, W_t, is given by:

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \cdot W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production. To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of total weekly imports is the product of the smoothed ratio and the sum of the weekly reported values and imputed values.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA–800, 75 percent for the EIA–801, 95 percent for the EIA–802, 80 percent for the EIA–803, and greater than 95 percent for the EIA–804. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 1 percent and 2 percent.

Estimation of Domestic Crude Oil Production

Monthly data on crude oil production for States are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of crude oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly crude oil production information becomes available. In order to present more timely crude oil production volumes, the Energy Information Administration prepares weekly crude oil production estimates which are based on historical production patterns and, where available, other data such as pipeline runs from the Alaskan North Slope during the week. These weekly estimates are presented as the weekly and 4-week average crude oil production volumes shown in this publication. Cumulative crude oil production volumes shown in the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet include revised estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Estimation of Exports

Official U.S. exports statistics for crude oil and petroleum products are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. The EIA obtains these data on a monthly basis approximately 10 weeks after the close of the reporting month. Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of past data are used to obtain the exports forecast. In addition, for the major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series.

Data Assessment

' objective of the Petroleum Supply Reporting
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To assess the accuracy of weekly statistics, monthly estimates derived from weekly estimates are compared with the final monthly aggregates published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. Although final monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, they reflect all revisions made during the year and they are considered to be the most accurate data available. The mean absolute percent error provides a measure of the average revisions relative to the aggregates being measured for a variable. The mean absolute percent error for 1988 weekly data was less than 3 percent for 19 of the 30 major petroleum variables analyzed. Most of the variables with mean absolute percent errors of 3 percent or more were for refined products imports series. The mean absolute percent error for total weekly refined products imports was 15 percent for 1988. It should be noted that products imports data are highly variable and cannot be estimated from a sample with the same precision as other petroleum variables. Weekly estimates for refined products imports are almost always low because small companies, which are not in the weekly sample, generally import large volumes of finished products only a few times during the year.

An analytical article, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data," which assesses the differences between interim and final data on the 30 major petroleum variables, is published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* once each year.

Interpretation and Derivation of Average Inventory Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgments of critical levels. Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

Average Inventory Levels

The charts displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products (p.7), crude oil (p.7), motor gasoline (p.9), distillate fuel oil (p.11), and residual fuel oil (p.13) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" for the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past 7 years.

The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are estimated with a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X–11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., the same seasonal factor is used for each January during the 7-year period) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors are updated annually in October, using the 7 most recent years' final monthly data.

Table A1. Values of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs (Million Barrels)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lower Range												
Total Petroleum	1,029.6	1,010.9	994.2	999.0	1,024.3	1,029.3	1,049.9	1,049.3	1,060.6	1,053.0	1,058.5	1,031.1
Crude Oil	327.4	329.1	335.0	335.5	340.5	334.1	332.7	328.8	324.8	331.3	333.6	324.7
Motor Gasoline	225.4	227.3	213.4	210.1	208.6	203.9	208.4	205.3	212.2	204.0	207.3	210.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	123.9	107.0	95.0	94.4	97.8	102.6	114.7	121.2	129.1	126.9	131.0	131.5
Residual Fuel Oil	45.6	43.0	40.4	39.5	42.0	41.3	41.6	41.4	44.2	45.5	47.0	46.1
Upper Range												
Total Petroleum	1,072.0	1,053.4	1,036.7	1,041.4	1,066.8	1,071.7	1,092.3	1,091.8	1,103.1	1,095.4	1,100.9	1,073.5
Crude Oil	351.4	353.1	359.0	359.4	364.5	358.1	356.7	352.8	348.8	355.2	357.6	348.7
Motor Gasoline	237.3	239.2	225.3	222.0	220.5	215.9	220.3	217.2	224.1	215.9	219.2	222.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	133.9	116.9	104.9	104.3	107.7	112.5	124.6	131.1	139.0	136.8	140.9	141.4
Residual Fuel Oil	51.3	48.7	46.1	45.2	47.7	47.0	47.3	47.1	49.9	51.2	52.7	51.8

The seasonal factors are used to deseasonalize data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) in order to determine a deseasonalized average band. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series is the midpoint of the band, and two standard deviations of the series (adjusting first for extreme points) is its width. When the seasonal factors are added back in (the upper curve is the midpoint plus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor, and the lower curve is the midpoint minus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor), the "average range" shown on the graphs reflects the actual data. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October (Table A1).

Minimum Observed Inventories

The lines labeled "observed minimum" on the stock graphs are the lowest inventory levels observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Projections from the *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, Third Quarter 1993

The mid-price case for petroleum demands presented in the third quarter 1993 *Short-Term Energy Outlook* reflect the assumptions of real gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 2.7 percent in 1993 and 3.5 percent in 1994, and normal weather, as measured in number of heating and cooling degree days. In order to provide plausible ranges for the petroleum projections provided in the *Outlook*, ranges of macroeconomic, price, and weather assumptions are used.

The upper demand bound reflects an assumed combination of lower oil prices, higher economic growth, and more severe weather than those of the base case. In this scenario, real gross domestic product is expected to increase by 3.1 percent in 1993 and by 5.2 percent in 1994, and weather (in terms of heating degree-days) is assumed to be about 10 percent colder than the base case. The lower demand bound assumes that real gross domestic product increases by 2.4 percent in 1993 and by 1.9 percent in 1994 and that weather is significantly milder than in the base case.

The weather sensitivities assume deviations above and below normal that correspond to one-half of the largest quarterly deviations from normal in heating and cooling degree- days over the last 15 years. Average petroleum sensitivity factors for this forecast are summarized below:

- A 1-percent increase in real GDP raises petroleum demand by about 143,000 barrels per day.
- A $1-per-barrel increase in crude oil prices, assuming nc price response from non-petroleum energy sources, reduce demand by about 34,000 barrels per day.
- A 1-percent increase in heating degree-days increase demand by about 46,000 barrels per day; a 1-perce increase in cooling degree-days increases petroleum deman by about 20,000 barrels per day.

For more detailed information on the forecast, please refer to the published report, Third Quarter 1993 *Short-Term Energy Outlook*. Copies of the report are available from:

National Energy Information Center
Room 1F-048, Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20585
Telephone (202) 586-8800

Calculation of World Oil Price

The weighted average international price of oil, "Highlights" on page 1 and on page 18, is an ave using specific crude oil prices weighted b" the e oil export volume for each oil-producin the table shown on page 18, " producing/exporting countries was chos contract selling price of one or more was

publications (i.e., "Oil Buyers' Guide", "Platt's Oilgram Price Report", "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly", and "Weekly Petroleum Argus") and by contacting oil market analysts.

Then, the appropriate crude oil volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These volumes are estimates based on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and exports for these countries. Export volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical weighted averages were calculated to arrive at the "Total OPEC," "Total Non-OPEC," and "Total World" prices.

The average United States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price, that is, taking the representative contract crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and weighting this price by a certain volume of crude oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of crude oil imported into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

Both the import and export volumes are preliminary. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully verified. These volumes are updated monthly, or more frequently when changes in oil market conditions make updating appropriate.

Explanation and Coverage of Spot Market Product Prices

Definition of spot market product prices for the Rotterdam market: Represent the mid point of the bid/asked price range for CIF cargoes scheduled for prompt arrival at Rotterdam (within 48 hours).

Definition of spot market product prices for the New York market: Represent last sale price reported or offered. Prices are ex-duty and do not include Federal or State taxes.

General definition of spot prices: A transaction concluded "on the spot," that is, on a one-time prompt delivery basis, usually referring to a transaction involving only one cargo of product. This contrasts with a term contract sale which obligates the seller to furnish product on an evenly-spread delivery basis over an extended period of time, usually for 1 year.

Coverage of petroleum product prices is restricted to and updated according to the major products traded. Major products are determined by the highest number of transactions and the highest volumes of product traded, e.g., 1987 replacement of the New York leaded regular gasoline series with the unleaded regular gasoline series.

Appendix B

EIA-819M
Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

The 819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," provides production data and preliminary stock data for fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. These data have been published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) since March 1992.

Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys. Final data on production and stocks of fuel ethanol and MTBE are presented in the Detailed Statistics section of the *PSM* beginning with the March 1993 issue. The quantity of oxygenates blended into motor gasoline previously published in this appendix is now presented in the Highlights section of the *PSM*.

Table B1. U.S. Summary Table, July 1993

Products	July 1993		June 1993		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production	2,133	69	2,270	76	15,764	74
Stocks	2,459	--	2,499	--	2,459	--
MTBE						
Production	4,820	155	3,775	126	27,028	127
Stocks	16,044	--	14,544	--	16,044	--

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table B2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1992	78	71	68	68	68	66	66	70	67	74	74	75
1993	76	73	77	76	74	76	69					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	1,076	1,287	1,462	1,457	1,858	1,941	2,362	2,530	2,973	2,980	2,547	1,791
1993	2,036	1,929	1,878	2,069	2,314	2,499	2,459					
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	85	93	100	82	88	67	200	207	177	163	139	99
1993	117	64	62	41	136	112	37					
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1992	73	66	63	64	64	61	61	66	66	72	72	73
1993	74	71	75	74	73	74	67					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	532	662	791	794	1,010	1,143	1,344	1,361	1,639	1,553	1,279	889
1993	1,094	1,124	1,143	1,310	1,322	1,413	1,570					
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	248	344	394	452	530	464	562	612	405	477	465	254
1993	203	244	216	294	312	333	358					
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	27	11	20	14	15	12	17	20	21	44	60	70
1993	61	44	45	41	42	45	47					
Coast (PADD V)												
n												
	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
		177	156	114	214	254	240	330	732	743	604	479
		453	412	383	502	596	447					

l company data.
s and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table B3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, and Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1992	98	94	89	79	90	90	101	91	104	118	128	125
1993	115	114	112	138	132	126	155					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	11,999	12,681	13,966	14,962	15,961	18,887	20,436	23,131	22,853	19,208	16,342	13,818
1993	10,648	10,148	10,550	11,953	13,476	14,544	16,044					
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	3,086	2,944	3,551	3,929	4,453	4,663	4,824	5,046	4,875	3,839	3,098	2,613
1993	1,881	1,833	1,492	1,598	2,201	2,578	2,429					
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1992	88	82	77	69	77	77	88	78	93	108	118	114
1993	102	101	99	124	117	111	139					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	5,104	5,711	6,058	6,728	6,870	8,549	8,928	9,847	9,192	8,309	7,380	6,159
1993	4,987	4,707	5,304	6,152	6,553	6,890	7,834					
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	3,418	3,673	4,011	4,064	4,309	5,385	6,419	7,936	8,466	6,723	5,543	4,768
1993	3,536	3,333	3,516	3,921	4,427	4,774	5,452					

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Form EIA-819M Monthly Oxygenate Report Explanatory Notes

Background

Beginning November 1992, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 required that all gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas have an oxygen content of 2.7 percent (by weight) during wintertime months. Beginning in 1995 further requirements are that only reformulated gasoline having an average oxygen content of 2.0 percent be sold in the nine worst ozone nonattainment areas.

In 1992, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) conducted a frame identifier survey of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. The purpose of this survey was to (1) identify all U.S. producers, blenders, storers, and importers of oxygenates; and (2) collect supply, and blending data for January - June, 1992 inventory data on those oxygenates blended into motor gasoline.

Overview

In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, the EIA has begun an oxygenate data collection program. The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" collects information on oxygenate production, imports, and stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD's). Data are aggregated and presented on Tables B1-B3 of this appendix as follows:

Table B1. U.S. Summary Table, Current Month

Table B2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks, by PADD

Table B3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, and Stocks, by PADD

ta are displayed in thousand barrels (42 U.S. r Barrel) or thousand barrels per day.

[illegible] survey are collected beginning on the fifth working day of each month. Information is solicited by telephone or can be transmitted to the EIA by facsimile. Receipt of the data is monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Additional follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report on the Form EIA-819M was selected from the universe of companies that reported on the Form EIA-822A/D, "Oxygenate Operations Identification Survey". The universe consisted of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other non-refinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenates; and (4) importers of oxygenates (importer of record) located in or importing oxygenates into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey form EIA-819M is the cut-off method and was performed using software developed by the EIA's Office of Statistical Standards. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (oxygenate production, oxygenate stocks, oxygenate imports, and oxygenates used in the blending of motor gasoline) during 1992. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate item and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V) for which data may be published.

Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the frames survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within two time frames: monthly and annually. Monthly frames maintenance procedures for the EIA-819M focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths,

sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership.

To supplement monthly frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts an annual frames investigation. This annual evaluation results in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame.

Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

Response Rate

The response rate is usually 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone or in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. Entries on Tables B1-B3 of this appendix will be marked with an "R" to indicate that data have been revised.

Data Imputation and Estimation

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The EIA-819M has a very high response rate. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data.

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for production, imports, and stocks, by each geographic region. Estimation factors, which were derived from 1992 reported data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any other Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in the determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

EIA-819M Definitions

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH_3-$(CH_2)_n$-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished

motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bulk Station. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of less than 50,000 barrels and receives its petroleum products by tank car or truck.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Ending Stocks. Stocks of oxygenates held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month.

ETBE (ethyl tertiary butyl ether) ($CH_3)_3COC_2H_5$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Fuel Ethanol (C_2H_5OH). An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Methanol (CH_3OH). A light volatile alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether) ($CH_3)_3COCH_3$. An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Other Oxygenates. Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

Oxygenates. Any substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend.

Through a series of waivers and interpretive rules, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined the allowable limits for oxygenates in unleaded gasoline. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules (56 FR (February 11, 1991)) allows blends of aliphatic alcohols other than methanol and aliphatic ethers, provided the vgen content does not exceed 2.7 percent by weight.

"Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules also le for blends of methanol up to 0.3 percent by volume exclusive of other oxygenates, and butanol or alcohols of a higher molecular weight up to 2.75 percent by weight.

Individual waivers pertaining to the use of oxygenates in unleaded gasoline have been issued by the EPA. They include:

Fuel Ethanol. Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol (200 proof) (commonly referred to as the "gasohol waiver").

Methanol. Blends of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) such that the total oxygen content does not exceed 3.5 percent by weight and the ratio of methanol to GTBA is less than or equal to 1. It is also specified that this blended fuel must meet ASTM volatility specifications (commonly referred to as the "ARCO" waiver).

Blends of up to 5.0 percent by volume methanol with a minimum of 2.5 percent by volume co-solvent alcohols having a carbon number of 4 or less (i.e., ethanol, propanol, butanol, and/or GTBA). The total oxygen must not exceed 3.7 percent by weight, and the blend must meet ASTM volatility specifications as well as phase separation and alcohol purity specifications (commonly referred to as the "DuPont" waiver).

MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether). Blends up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications. Blenders must take precautions that the blends are not used as base gasolines for other oxygenated blends (commonly referred to as the "Sun" waiver).

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, alcohol and oxygenates.

TAME (tertiary amyl methyl ether) ($CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)COCH_3$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylene with methanol.

TBA (tertiary butyl alcohol) ($CH_3)_3COH$. An alcohol primarily used as a chemical feedstock, a solvent or feedstock for isobutylene production for MTBE; produced as a co-product of propylene oxide production or by direct hydration of isobutylene.

Appendix C
EIA-807 Monthly Propane Report Summary

Table C1. Monthly Stocks of Propane/Propylene by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) I, II, and III
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
1991	35.0	30.1	29.8	35.2	41.8	48.5	51.0	52.3	51.6	52.7	51.6	47.6
1992	38.9	33.1	32.6	36.2	44.1	50.3	55.7	59.3	60.8	58.1	50.8	38.9
1993	33.5	28.2	21.8	28.8	36.9	44.9	E51.7	E59.7				
East Coast (PADD I)												
1991	4.1	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.1
1992	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.7	3.7
1993	3.2	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.5	3.8	E4.3	E4.6				
New England (PADD 1X)												
1991	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
1992	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
1993	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	E0.5	E0.3				
Central Atlantic (PADD 1Y)												
1991	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6
1992	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.5
1993	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.8	E2.2	E2.6				
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1Z)												
1991	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.0
1992	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.6
1993	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	E1.6	E1.7				
Midwest (PADD II)												
1991	12.9	11.1	11.7	13.8	17.1	20.2	21.8	23.3	22.9	22.6	20.3	17.7
1992	14.3	12.9	13.4	15.4	18.4	20.9	23.4	24.5	24.6	21.6	16.3	11.6
1993	10.7	7.7	7.4	9.9	12.7	15.5	E16.6	E21.2				
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
1991	17.2	14.8	13.6	16.5	19.7	22.9	23.9	23.9	22.9	23.6	24.7	23.9
1992	20.5	16.5	15.7	17.4	21.6	24.7	27.0	28.7	29.8	29.9	27.8	22.1
1993	18.8	15.9	12.2	16.2	20.7	24.3	E29.5	E32.3				

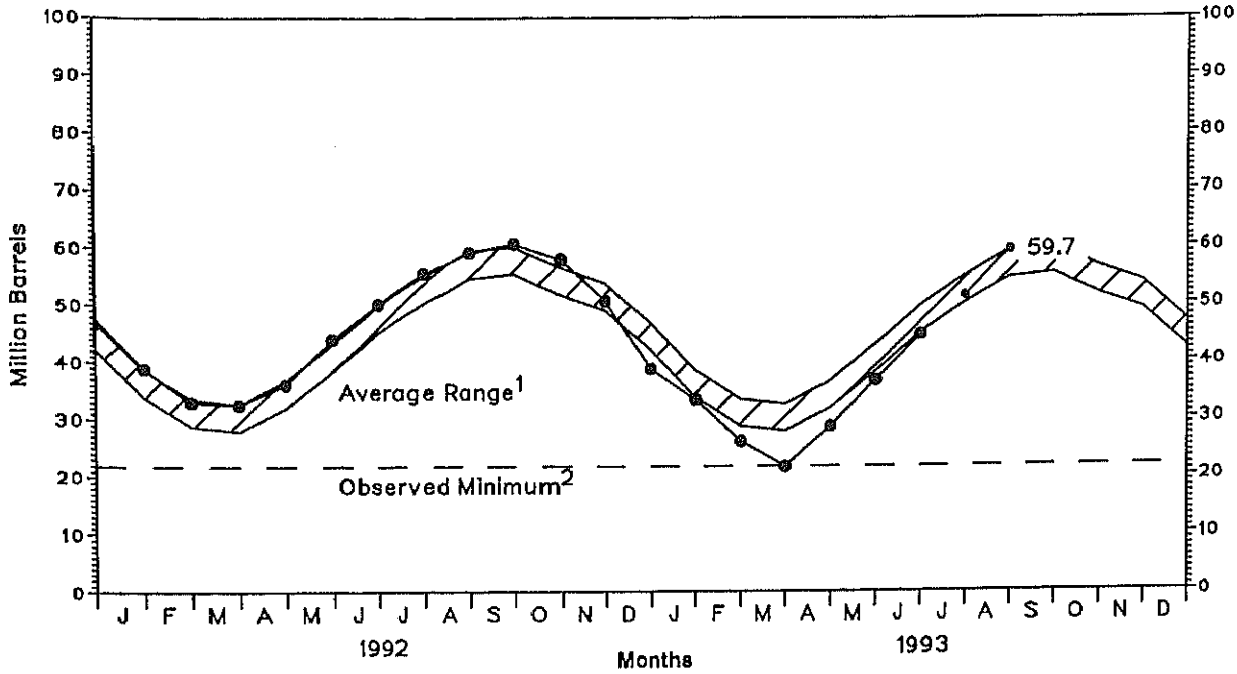
Propane Inventory Situation as of August 31, 1993

U.S. stocks of propane continued to climb, reaching 59.7 million barrels (MMB) as of August 31, 1993. The 8.0 MMB increase from the prior month boosted the Nation's inventory of propane to a level just slightly above it's seasonally adjusted average range of the last three years. Industry watchers anticipate propane inventories to reach or exceed 60 MMB by the beginning of the upcoming heating season. Propane experts believe this would be a comfortable volume to meet expected winter demand.

Regionally, inventory levels increased in PAD Districts I, II, and III. During August 1993, East Coast (PAD District I) increased by 0.3 MMB, the Midwest (PAD District II) rose by 4.6 MMB, and the Gulf Coast (PAD District III) increased by 2.8

E=Estimated data.
Notes: • This table presents monthly data, derived from a cut-off sample of refineries, fractionators, and companies that store propane, which have been extrapolated to the universe of companies reporting in PADD's I, II, and III. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1991/1992 *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Estimated data collected on form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

Figure C1. U.S. Propane/Propylene Stocks, January 1992 to Present

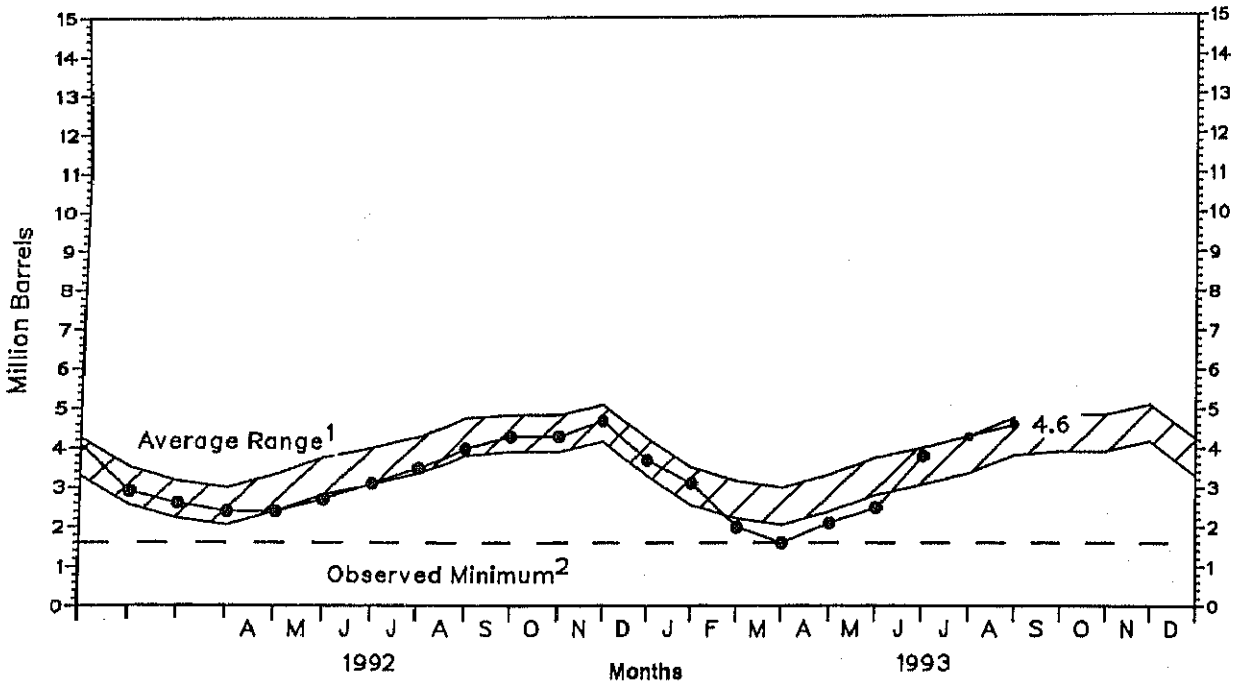


[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990-December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for propane stocks is based on final monthly data for the last 36 month period and was 21.8 million barrels, occurring in March 1993.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; Ending Stocks: Estimates based on data from Table C1.

Figure C2. PADD I (East Coast) Propane/Propylene Stocks, January 1992 to Present

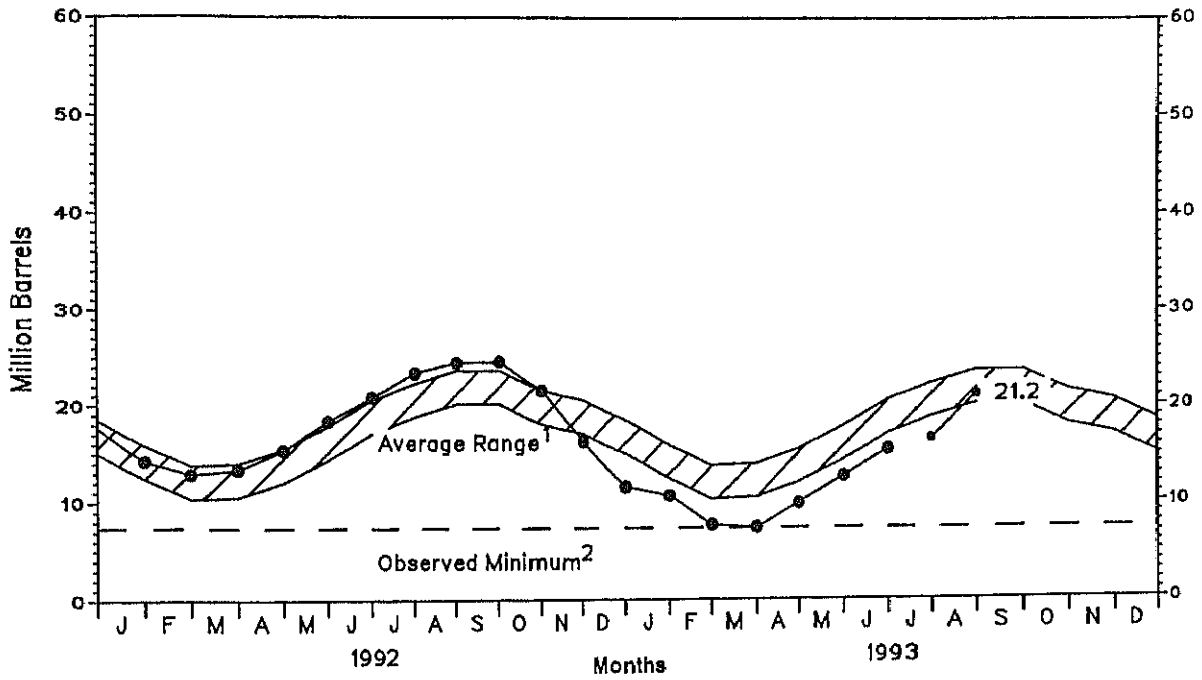


[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990-December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7

[2] final monthly data for the last 36 month period and was 1.6 million barrels, occurring in March

991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum nnual*; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; Estimates based on data collected on Form EIA

Figure C3. PADD II (Midwest) Propane/Propylene Stocks, January 1992 to Present

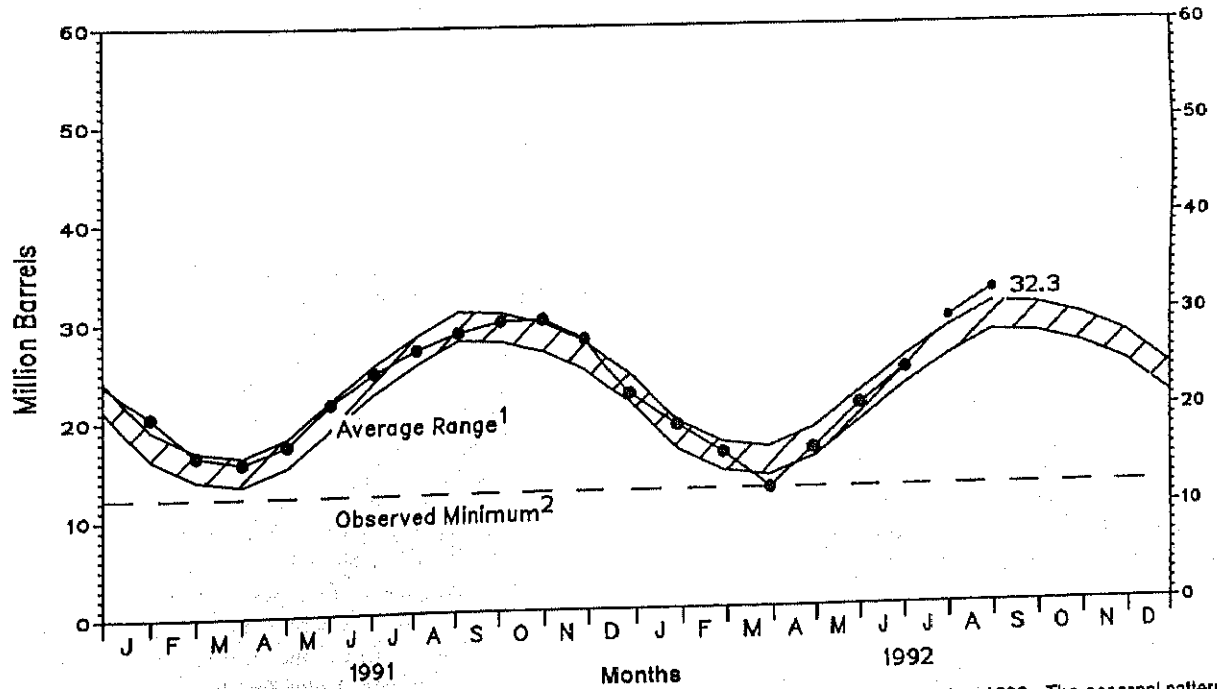


[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990-December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for propane stocks is based on final monthly data for the last 36 month period and was 7.4 million barrels, occurring in March 1993.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* ; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* ; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* ; Estimates based on data collected on Form EIA -807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

Figure C4. PADD III (Gulf Coast) Propane/Propylene Stocks, January 1992 to Present



[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990-December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for propane stocks is based on final monthly data for the last 36 month period and was 12.2 million barrels, occurring in March 1993.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* ; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* ; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* ; Estimates based on data collected on Form EIA -807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

Form EIA-807 Monthly Propane Report

Explanatory Notes

Background

The Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey," was implemented in April 1990 as the result of the 1989 propane supply disruption. The hardships experienced by propane users during the December 1989 cold-snap in the Northeast and Mid-Continent areas made the need for timely supply information imperative. During 1990, propane data was collected and provided to Congress and others upon request. Because of the overwhelming demand for continuous monitoring of propane supply, the *Winter Fuels Report* was implemented in September 1990. Data on other heating fuels (i.e., distillate fuel oil and natural gas) are also included. This report publishes weekly data on production, stocks, and imports of propane during the heating season (October through March). During the non-heating season (April through September) data are collected on end-of- month stocks only and are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Respondent Frame

During the non-heating season, the Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey," collects data on end-of-month stocks of propane. The sample of companies that report monthly is selected from the universe of respondents that report on the monthly surveys listed below:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	*Monthly Refinery Report*
EIA-811	*Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*
EIA-812	*Monthly Product Pipeline Report*
EIA-816	*Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the EIA-807 is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, facilities are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported for propane production, imports, and stocks. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item ...h geographic region (Petroleum Administration for ...Districts I (IX, IY, IZ), II and III) for which data are ... A bench mark factor is used to capture the remaining ...

...e-evaluated on an annual ... the total for each item ... however, when necessary ...ntly.

... facsimile. No written ... necessary. For monthly ... data collections, telephone calls to respondents start on the third working day following the end of the report period.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. A determination is made on whether to process the resubmissions based on the magnitude of the revision. Cell entries on publication tables are marked with an "R" for revised.

Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the EIA-807 data base, imputation is done for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed values are equal to the latest reported data for a particular reporting unit. Response rates are over 90 percent so very little imputation is done.

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for each geographic region. Estimation factors, which were derived from 1992 reported data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 95 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone and reminded of their requirement to report. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimate is usually between 1 percent and 2 percent.

Propane Figures

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for propane include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgments of critical levels.

Figures C1 through C4 provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" for the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past 7 years.

The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are estimated with a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels.) The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors are updated annually in October, using the 7 most recent years' final monthly data.

The seasonal factors are used to deseasonalize data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June). The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the "average range." The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is then calculated after adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the "average range" is twice the standard deviation. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October.

The lines labeled "observed minimum" on the stock graphs are the lowest inventory levels observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Provisions Regarding Confidentiality of Information

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the Energy Information Administration to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. section 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. section 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets ACT, 18 U.S.C. section 1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

Glossary

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons.

CIF (Cost, Insurance, Freight). This term refers to a type of sale in which the buyer of the product agrees to pay a unit price that includes the f.o.b. value of the product at the point of origin plus all costs of insurance and transportation. This type of a transaction differs from a "Delivered" purchase, in that the buyer accepts the quantity as determined at the loading port (as certified by the Bill of Lading and Quality Report) rather than pay based on the quantity and quality ascertained at the unloading port. It is similar to the terms of an f.o.b. sale, except that the seller, as a service for which he is compensated, arranges for transportation and insurance.

Cooling Degree-Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is above 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

Crude Oil. A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Lease condensate and drips are included but topped crude oil (residual) and other unfinished oils are excluded.

Crude Oil Input. The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

Degree-Day Normals. Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1951-1980). These may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

Distillate Fuel Oil. Includes No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils, and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. These are light fuel oils used primarily for home heating, as a diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and for electric power generation. Distillate fuel oil is reported in the following sulfur categories: 0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur.

FOB (Free On Board). Pertains to a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available within an agreed on period at a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance. Distillate fuel oil is reported in the following sulfur categories: 0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur.

Gas Oil. European designation for No. 2 heating oil, and diesel fuel.

Gross Inputs. The crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids put into atmospheric crude oil distillation units.

Heating Degree-Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is below 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

Imports. Unless otherwise specified in this report, refers to gross imports. Imports of minor products ("other oils") include aviation gasoline, kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, plant condensate, petrochemical feedstocks, lube oils, waxes, special naphthas, coke, asphalt, and other miscellaneous oils.

Jet Fuel. Includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel. Kerosene-type jet fuel is a kerosene quality product used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. Naphtha-type jet fuel is a product in the heavy naphthas range used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). Includes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline, and other finished gasoline in the gasoline range. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Production data represent reformulated, oxygenated, and other finished gasoline. Import data consists of the three types of finished motor gasoline and blending components. Total motor gasoline stocks consist of the three types of finished motor gasoline and blending components. Finished motor gasoline stocks are total motor gasoline stocks minus blending components. The stock change used in the calculation of motor gasoline product supplied is the change in finished motor gasoline stocks.

Operable Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.

Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD). Five geographical areas into which the nation was divided by the Petroleum Administration for Defense for purposes of administration. These PADDs include the States listed below:

PADD I:

- Padd IX: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.
- Padd IY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.
- Padd IZ: Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

PADD II: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

PADD III: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Texas.

PADD IV: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

PADD V: Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

pulation-Weighted Degree-Days. Heating or cooling gree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the gree-days are recorded. To compute national pulation-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine nsus regions comprised of from three to eight States which are signed weights based on the ratio of the population of the gion to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings each region are multiplied by the corresponding population ight for each region and these products are then summed to ive at the national population weighted degree-day figure.

ocessing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is e to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, ve a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

oducts Supplied. A value calculated for specific products ich is equal to domestic production plus net imports (imports s exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. Total oducts supplied is calculated as inputs to refineries, plus imated refinery gains, plus other hydrocarbon input, plus oduct imports, less product exports, less the net increase in oduct stocks. Values shown for "Other Oils" product supplied the difference between total product supplied and product pplied values for specified products. Other oils product pplied incorporates crude oil product supplied and reclassified oduct adjustment.

finer Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil. The average price paid refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in cordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and nsistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. mestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or n the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC 1131. ported crude oil is any crude oil which is not domestic oil. The mposite is the weighted average price of domestic and ported crude oil. Prices do not include the price of crude oil the SPR.

inery Capacity Utilization. Ratio of the total amount of le oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids run ugh crude oil distillation units to the operable capacity of e units. In the period 1979-1984 the refinery capacity zation for all U.S. refineries ranged between 87 percent and ercent. The ratio for an individual refinery may fluctuate h more depending on the type of crude and other raw erials processed, the types of products produced, and the rating conditions of the refinery.

dual Fuel Oil. Includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils which are y oils used primarily for electric power generation, for strial and commercial space heating, as a ship fuel, and for ous industrial uses.

Retail Motor Gasoline Prices. Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers -- about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service).

Stock Change (Refined Products). Component of Product Supplied calculation shown on U.S. Petroleum Balance. The product stock change shown on the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet for the current 4-week period is calculated in the following way; an average daily stock change is calculated for major refined products (i.e., all actual reported stocks); this stock change is added to an estimate for minor product stock change based on historical monthly data; a daily average stock change for refined product stocks for the 4-week period is then calculated. To calculate minor product stock change, the stock levels shown for other oils in the stock section of the balance sheet are used. These other oils stock levels are derived by: 1) computing an average daily rate of stock change for each month based on monthly data for the past 6 years; 2) using this daily rate and the minor stock levels from the most recent monthly publication to estimate the minor product stock level for the current period.

Stocks. For individual products in the WPSR, quantities held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals which have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but included in "Other Oils" estimates and "Total."

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil. A term which appears in U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet. It reconciles the difference between data (or estimates) about supply and data (or estimates) about disposition. Its value can be positive or negative since it is a balancing term. As it appears in the monthly publications, it reflects the accuracy of the reported data. Because the unaccounted-for crude oil figure reflects the accuracy of reported and estimated figures, one would expect the figure to be larger in balances using preliminary or estimated data and smaller in balances using final data. In fact, the published figures confirm this expectation. In the WPSR, 4-week averages for the previous year are interpolated from final monthly data, so that the unaccounted-for crude oil value for the previous year is considerably smaller than that for the current period.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

United States. For the purpose of the report, the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data for the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories are not included in the U.S. Totals.

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Weekly Petroleum Status Report, updated on Wednesdays (Thursdays in the event of a holiday) at 5 p.m.
Petroleum Supply Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month
Oxygenate data, updated approximately 15 working days after the end of the report month
Heating fuel data, (April through September) updated the 2nd week of the month
Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month
Winter Fuels Report, (October through March) updated on Wednesdays (Thursdays in the event of a holiday) at 5 p.m.
Natural Gas Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month
Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays at 5 p.m.
Quarterly Coal Report, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter
Electric Power Monthly, updated on the 1st of the month